FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 239 14 December 1981

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PONOMAREV URGES DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT

LD121608 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 12 Dec 81

["Boris Ponomarev About Soviet Peace Initiatives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS -- "The USSR has repeatedly proclaimed world-wide at the highest and most authoritative level -- in Leonid Brezhnev's statements and in other official documents -- that the Soviet Union is not seeking nor needs military superiority. However, it will not allow that the military-strategic balance be upset, threatening not only its own security but also universal peace," Boris Ponomarev has declared.

The alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee made a speech at an all-union scientific students' conference "World Historical Significance of the 26th CPSU Congress" here. Foreign students who study in the Soviet Union also took part in the conference.

"In contrast to the position of imperialism, the 26th CPSU Congress advanced a peace programme for the eighties," Boris Ponomarev said. "It determined the following three main directions in our activities, aimed at preventing war."

"Firstly, to eradicate the existing seats of war conflicts and create realiable political guarantees to prevent the emergence of new explosive crises."

"Secondly, to achieve real progress in curbing the arms race, and subsequent reduction of armaments, first of all nuclear armaments."

"Thirdly, to resume and deepen political dialogue, make it constructive. In particular, we favour meetings between representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States of America."

"Our programme of strengthening peace has been constantly enriched in Leonid Brezhnev's speeches after the congress and in the course of talks with prominent political figures in the West" the speaker pointed out. "A special role is played in this by Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Leonid Brezhnev's words that the very thought of war, the more so, a nuclear one is regarded by peoples as criminal sounded as evidence of a keen sense of responsibility for the destinies of universal peace."

"The resolution of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG pointed out that proposals advanced by him at the negotiations in Bonn constitute a programme of curbing nuclear armaments in Europe..."

"The question of nuclear arms in Europe concerns not only the continent's future and the fate of hundreds of millions of people who live there. It also concerns the destinies of universal peace. The Soviet Union favours the search for such a solution at the negotiating table so as no one's security be diminished whereas the level of military confrontation in Europe be reduced."

"The question of war and peace has advanced into the focus of attention of wide sections of world public opinion," Boris Ponomarev said. "The anti-war movement in Western Europe, and in recent months also in the United States, and a number of other countries reached an unprecedented scale. Aggressive circles resort to all measures in the struggle against the anti-war movement; propaganda, political and administrative measures. However, the interests of peoples and the interests of preserving peace call for further development of the anti-war movement, since no one has cancelled the U.S. giant military programmes or Reagan's decision to manufacture neutron weapons, no one has dissociated oneself from pronouncements that peace is not the most important thing and that a "limited" nuclear war is possible in Europe. And the masses should be reminded of that again and again.

PLENARY SESSION OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS HELD 11 DEC

LD111518 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, 11 Dec, TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe met for another plenary session here today.

Will Not Be Quick or Easy

LD111232 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- The Soviet Union approaches the talks in Geneva in all earnestness and seeks mutually acceptable solutions that would free Europe from the danger of a nuclear war, the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes today. Our country considers it necessary to use everything achieved earlier in this field while undeviatingly observing the principle of equality and equal security.

In connection with the beginning of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the NEW TIMES says that the talks can hardly be expected to be quick or easy. The United States, like its principal NATO allies, does not exhibit so far a constructive approach. Quoting Western observers, the weekly says that Washington agreed to have talks because it was, to a considerable extent, compelled to do so by pressure from the world public and the anti-war movement.

In his speech made shortly before the beginning of the talks U.S. President Reagan demanded that the Soviet Union dismantle all its medium-range missiles as a condition for the United States and NATO to abandon their plans to deploy Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe. Motivating these groundless demands the American President alleged that the Soviet Union has an advantage on the order of six to one in nuclear means in Europe.

Serious Western observers commented ironically on President Reagan's demand and his arguments. Indeed, with the way the question is posed the President's demand is one for a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union.

Of special importance in the light of the Geneva talks are the new proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn, proposals aimed at facilitating the efforts to reach agreement, the article says. These proposals represent a constructive programme for reducing nuclear armaments in Europe, which is so much desired by the broad masses in Europe.

Zagladin Interview

AU111200 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 11 Dec 81 p 5

[ARBEITER-ZEITUNG interview with Prof. Vadim Zagladin, "one of the highest-ranking USSR arms specialists" and deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department, during a "stopover" in Vienna -- date not given]

[Text] AZ: The Geneva disarmament negotiations have begun. Are you optimistic, do you believe that the negotiations will bring positive results, or are you pessimistic? And how long do you think will it take?

Zagladin: That is difficult to say. Optimistic, pessimistic -- one must simply be successful! That is necessary for all of us. For all Europeans and also for our country. How long is it going to take? I don't know. The negotiations have just begun. But we are already certain: They must go faster.

Talking About All Missiles

AZ: Are the starting positions of the USSR and the United States not far apart? One need only consider the different assessment of the military balance of forces -- how can all this be brought to a common denominator?

Zagladin: Of course there are some differences between the two concepts: We believe that all medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe must be discussed in the negotiations. All of them, because today we have -- and these figures are generally recognized -- 975, including about 500 aircraft, and in the West there are, I believe, 986, including 162 missiles -- French and British missiles. And then aircraft. The Americans have only medium-range aircraft, but for a man who is hit by such a bomb it makes no difference whether the bomb has been delivered by an aircraft or a missile.

The Situation Has Changed

AZ: It has been aruged that many of these weapons have been included in the SALT II count....

Zagladin: No, No. Earlier, the Americans always said that they did not have any medium-range delivery vehicles, that the aircraft were outdated and so forth. Now this has changed. The State Department has published a paper which says that the United States has about 600 aircraft with medium-range striking power [mittelstreckenkraft]. That is now recognized. Now the question is: How should we discuss the issue? The whole thing together, or one by one? I am sure -- and all serious military observers even in Europe say the same -- that one must discuss all medium-range delivery vehicles.

AZ: George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador in Moscow, recently declared that with the existing destruction potential on both sides, it would be possible if necessary to disarm by 50 percent even unilaterally. The deterrent of a destruction would still continue to exist multifold. Why, then, do you not unilaterally disarm if there is a multifold "overkill capacity" [English term used] anyway?

Zagladin: You know, unilaterally it is difficult for us. We still remember 1941 (when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union -- ARBEITER-ZEITUNG). Disarmament must be based on equal rights and equal security. That is our position. Comrade Brezhnev has formulated several proposals in Bonn. First, he said, the best solution would be to throw out all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Destroying All Nuclear Weapons

AZ: How far in the Soviet Union? From Portugal to the Urals?

Zagladin: All! One can destroy all nuclear weapons. As far as the Urals. If the West is not prepared for it, one can only discuss this. Second proposal: to destroy all medium-range missiles. All, and on both sides! Aircraft, missiles and so forth. Here there is also a great deal that can be discussed. Then, if that does not work either, we will discuss a reduction. But a substantial reduction -- that is, perhaps by 50 percent. In other words, we have many proposals.

AZ: But why is the Soviet Union so allergic to the Pershing II missile? What makes it so dangerous?

Zagladin: It is a qualitatively new weapon.

AZ: And how about the SS-20? It is also qualitatively new.

Zagladin: You know, our SS-20 naturally is better than the SS-4 of the SS-5. But the range is the same: 4,000 to 5,000 ilometers. We have had that for a long time and no one said anything. The SS-20, although better, cannot reach U.S. territory. But these new American missiles can reach the Soviet Union. That is the difference. In the negotiations with the Americans it was stated that there are three necessary conditions for security: 1) to have the weapons to retaliate; 2) to have enough time to prepare oneself; 3) to have the means to complete the preparations and to retaliate. The flight of these Pershing II's lasts only 4-5 minutes. The second and the third element thus disappears, we have no security. Of course you can say that there are also French missiles. But, you know, I believe the Europeans do not have any aggressive attitude toward us. But the Americans say quite openly that they are preparing for the first strike....

AZ: Where have the Americans said so?

Zagladin: Often. For example, the Washington POST of 17 May cites a Pentagon document which states that a first strike against the Warsaw Pact must be carried out with this medium-range delivery vehicle. However, that is only an example. That is no secret.

AZ: Why is the Soviet Union actually indulging in so much secretmongering about its weapons? Why do you have such a restrictive information policy in that field?

Zagladin: First of all, we believe that publications about the number of missiles and aircraft do not serve peace but the preparation of war. That is why we do not do it.

AZ: But the Americans know all about the state of Soviet armament through their satellites?

Zagladin: Yes, it is secret, unpublished information of the Americans. They know everything. And the data they publish -- of course with some errors -- come very close to reality. If one discusses an equilibrium and everything is published, then we will publish our data. One pamphlet has already been issued, another pamphlet on our Defense Ministry is in preparation. In a few days or weeks these data will be on the table. And, as far as the question of equilibrium is concerned, even if you take the published data of the State Department, there is an equilibrium in Europe.

Diplomatic Secrets

AZ: Mr Zagladin, directly after the October Revolution the new revolutionary leadership decided to put an end to secret diplomacy -- international negotiations only before the world public. Why has this practice been discontinued in the Soviet Union? Would that not be -- provided that there is nothing to hide -- a good thing for the Soviet Union, also from the viewpoint of propaganda?

Zagladin: I believe there is a difference between secret diplomacy and diplomatic secrets. We do not have any secret diplomacy. We declare quite openly all our intentions and aims, but there are diplomatic secrets, for example, these Geneva negotiations.

A Proposal by the Americans

AZ: And why can these negotiations not be held publicly?

Zagladin: Not we, but the Americans proposed that they be held in this manner. And there are many details which really are not interesting. And some must be kept secret, so as to be better able to achieve results.

AZ: Thank you for this talk.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS TO EXAMINE NUCLEAR ISSUE

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 14 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Dec, TASS -- A three-day international Pugwash movement meeting closed here Sunday.

Prominent scientists, political and public figures from many countries examined problems of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and then, jointly with representatives of press, radio and television of various countries -- the role of mass media in preventing a nuclear war, improving the international situation and mutual relations between countries and peoples.

Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Professor Vadim Zagladin, talking with the TASS correspondent on the completion of the meeting which was held behind closed doors, pointed out that speakers expressed at the meeting their concern over the current aggravation of international tension and intensification of the risk of a nuclear catastrophe. He said that all participants in the meeting paid much attention to the slogan, proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany: Europe must be ultimately free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The entire discussion concentrated to a large extent on this issue, on the entire package of proposals advanced by the head of the Soviet state.

Dwelling on the Soviet-American talks currently under way and other talks which will be started, the meeting's participants pointed out the necessity of gaining positive results at the talks and reduction of tension, first of all the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The meeting stressed the responsibility of scientists and mass media in preventing a nuclear war. It discussed what can and should be done by them to educate people in the spirit of peace, to enhance the sense of responsibility for the future, so that the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples triumph.

TASHKENT RESIDENTS PROTEST NUCLEAR ARMS

GF131505 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] A rally has been organized in Tashkent under the slogan "(?Youth) Are Opposed to Nuclear Arms." Those participating in the rally -- that is, political [word indistinct] and students from the Soviet Union and other countries who are receiving training in Tashkent, strongly condemned the activities of dark forces aimed at giving momentum to the trend of rearmament.

Young girls pledged to safeguard peace. They also expressed the view that the new peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during visit to the FRG are being supported by the youth and peoples of the world.

The participants also adopted an appeal [words indistinct] and called on them to contribute toward the strengthening of peace efforts.

MBFR DELEGATES INTERVIEWED AFTER 25TH ROUND

LD111422 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Dec 81

[By TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec, TASS -- The 25th round of talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe has ended here. The delegations of 19 states -- including 17 European countries, the USA and Canada -- decided to meet again towards the end of January, 1982. Is there anything to show for the efforts of the negotiators? Who is to blame for the fact that this round of discussions gained the reputation of marathon talks? These questions were put by the TASS correspondent to the leaders of a number of delegations of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks.

Ambassador Emil Keblusek, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, said that one of the main reasons why the Vienna talks have not yet produced any results is the West's unwillingness to recognize the existing approximate balance between the two military blocs in central Europe and to observe strictly the principle of undiminished security.

That an approximate parity exists was confirmed both by the exchanges of official figures at the Vienna talks and by statements of many political and military leaders in the West.

At their recent meeting in Bucharest the foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty countries said that the Vienna talks should be moved off dead centre, Ambassador A. Wieland, the leader of the GDR delegation, said to the correspondent. As before, the West does not respond to our compromise initiatives, he said.

The socialist states reaffirmed their proposal for not increasing the numerical strength of troops in central Europe for the duration of the talks. Moreover, the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew 20,000 servicemen, a thousand tanks and other military equipment from the GDR.

A. Wieland said that the West insists on removing the question of arms reduction from the agenda. It is quite clear that such a position is directly related to the NATO decision on deployment of new American medium-range missile-nuclear systems in the territories of a number of West European states.

BENEFITS OF CEMA COUNTRIES' COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD111820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The CEMA member-countries are preparing to hold a summit-level party and government conference to give new impetus to solving cardinal problems in further deepening economic cooperation in the 1980's. The Soviet Union attaches primary importance to the development of economic relations with the countries of the socialist community. This is reflected in the program for the socioeconomic development of our state for 1981-85. The nature of the economic contacts of the CEMA member-countries in the current 5-year plan is determined by the coordination among the state plans of the USSR and the socialist countries for the period up to 1985, and also long-term trade agreements. The member-states of the community join forces for the development of the leading sectors of the economy: Power generation, fuel, raw materials, agriculture, rail transport and the industrial sectors producing consumer goods.

A number of major integrated projects will be carried out in our country jointly with the CEMA countries -- the Khmelnitskiy and south Ukrainian AES's, the Mozyr fodder yeast enterprise, and ventures at ore mining and concentration combines and ferrous alloy plants. There will be further development of the specialization and coordination of production between the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The volume of mutual deliveries of specialized production as compared with the previous 5-year plan will be doubled. The USSR will increase its deliveries of electricity, fuel and raw materials by more than one-third. During the 5-year plan, the CEMA countries will receive about 301 million tons of Soviet oil. The export of Soviet machines to the countries of the community will rise by 40 percent.

It should be stressed that cooperation with the fraternal countries has considerable advantages for the Soviet Union. Look at the last 5-year plan. The CEMA countries provided about 40 percent of the new tonnage of Soviet shipping, 35 percent of the new railway passenger cars, and up to 15 percent of our retail trade supplies -- finished clothes, footwear, furniture and [word indistinct]. In the course of the [word indistinct] coordination of plans of the CEMA countries for 1981-85, it is convincingly demonstrated that on the basis of the consistent implementation of a course for the deepening of socialist economic integration, the fraternal states acting together will find ways of solving many complex problems in the development of their national economies, providing conditions for their stable and dynamic growth.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

PM140843 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

[V. Solovyev article under the rubric "Stages of Integration": "Following the Course of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 55th session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the agricultural sphere has begun work in Moscow. A plenary session of the commission was held on 1 December. Participating in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. A Yugoslav delegation is participating in the session's work in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government. Representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are attending as observers. The USSR delegation is headed by B.A. Runov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture.

As Comrade A. Petkov (Bulgaria), the session's chairman, noted in the opening address, the present standing commission session will discuss the tasks arising from the decisions of the 35th CEMA session as well as from the 100th and 101th CEMA Executive Committee sessions, and approve the plan for further work on deepening cooperation and integration among the CEMA countries in the agricultural sphere. The session's work is characterized by concreteness and topicality. Thus the session has examined the question of cooperation in reducing losses and improving the quality of grain in all stages in its processing, drying and storage as well as on making broader use of advanced experience and the achievements of modern grain and pulse crop production technology with the aim of increasing yields of these crops. Other reports and proposals prepared by working groups and experts of various countries were also examined.

The session will continue work on 2 December.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD132100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 13 Dec 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with TASS political observer Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko and Moscow Domestic Radio International Department commentator Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich]

'Human Rights' Comparison

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades. Human Rights Day, which was declared by the United Nations, was marked this week on 10 December. The Soviet people are rightly proud of the achievements of our homeland in building a new life. Moving surely forward on the road of October, the Soviet people are developing and strengthening socialist democracy. Amid conditions of socialism, the concept of human rights was for the first time in history filled with specific, real content. Here, human rights -- of which the most important are the right to work, to leisure, to health care, to housing and to education -- are not only proclaimed but reliably provided, in contrast to what is happening in the capitalist states. Here are just a few examples:

During Bulgaria's Seventh 5-Year Plan approximately 16 billion leva of national income more than in the previous 5-year plan were allocated to improving the material well being of the working people. A 5-day work week was introduced for almost all Bulgarian working people.

In the German Democratic Republic, 1.5 million apartments have come into use. This has improved the living conditions of 4.2 million people -- that is, of every fourth citizen of the republic.

In the last 5 years, 11.2 million people have attended general education schools in Vietnam; 1.5 million of these have been children from the national minorities. In colonial Vietnam, 95 percent of the people could neither read nor write. By 1960, all children of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had learned.

These are obviously the most attractive aspects for people who live elsewhere. This is why it is socialist society's provision of human rights that the apologists of capitalism try to subject to ideological diminution. But what, in fact, can they compare with real achievements of developed socialism?

[Lomeyko] Yes, you are right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. I would say that the social contrasts in the capitalist countries have become even more acute in recent years. Thus, against this background the preaching of human rights, which one hears from Washington, is full of hypocrisy. Washington would do better to hold its tongue; human rights have never been particularly honored in America, and this is even more true now. If one were to try to summarize Reagan's social policy, it would boil down to the following: The rich get richer, and the poor get poorer.

Having adopted a course toward the arms race, the present administration is increasing the military budget at the expense of cuts in expenditure on social needs. Moreover, they treat the discontented, such as the striking air-traffic controllers, as hardened criminals. This led to such indignation throughout the country that even many of the leading figures in the AFL-CIO, the American trade unions, who usually support the antisocial policy of the government, considered it necessary to speak out sharply against Reagan.

There is one other little-known aspect -- 15 percent of young Americans are acknowledged to be practically illiterate. You may refuse to believe that, but this is a fact supported by American research.

As the journal READER'S DIGEST writes, this means that these people can neither read nor write, and in all more than 50 million adult Americans are totally or partially illiterate. That is, the journal writes, they cannot write an address on an envelope or read a bus timetable.

At the same time Washington intends to cut the secondary school budget by $4.5 billion, which means that one in three teachers will be unemployed. It is bitter and shameful to hear all this about the most wealthy capitalist country in the world, a country which cannot provide millions of its citizens with normal conditions of human existence but takes it upon itself to tell others how to live.

[Ariyevich] And what about for example, Reagan's latest decree, the special decrees in which he extended the powers of the American secret services, which have been given legal grounds for interfering in citizens' personal lives?

[Kornilov] I would add something else to this: Both in the United States and in a number of other states in the West, they have all kinds of bills of rights, which declare, say, freedom of labor. The question is, what is behind these declarations? Here are the latest reports which have just reached our editorial teleprinters:

There are almost 26 million unemployed in the 24 developed capitalist states in the OECD -- just think, 26 million deprived people, deprived of the right to work, deprived of bread, and often deprived of a roof over their heads. One cannot fail to recall the words full of bitter irony of Anatole France, exposing the hypocrisy and insincerity of bourgeois legislation: "The law in its majestic fairness forbids both the rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges, to go begging in the streets and to steal bread." And here the matter which you were discussing at the very beginning arises: What can match the gains of socialism in the notorious "society of free enterprises?" The bloody violence of the British military in Ulster? The crimes of racism and apartheid in South Africa? The outrages which are being committed in the territory seized by the Israeli invaders? Or the raging fascism in Chile, the unprecedented rise in crime in the United States, the sores of corruption, the shame of Watergate?

Arms Race

[Ariyevich] Today the human rights discussion is of special significance, in that the main right, the right to life, is under a great threat, and the present foreign policy of the United States shows cynical contempt for this right.

In order to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Washington has adopted and is implementing an enormous militarist program. The extensive deployment of strategic and other weapons is planned. Production has begun of a new, truly barbaric kind of weapon of mass destruction, the neutron bomb. Preparation is under way for the deployment in Western Europe of new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles. The Pentagon strategists have put forward the dangerous doctrine of "limited nuclear war" -- limited, of course, within Europe.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union with the other socialist countries uphold the cause of peace. The foreign policy course of our country is directed at eliminating the threat of war, primarily nuclear war, and at disarmament and detente. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, in upholding the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are fighting for what is most dear to thousands of millions of people in the world, for the right to life itself, for deliverance from the danger of their destruction in the furnace of war. Also directed at this is the peace program for the eighties which was put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and which has been developed in subsequent Soviet initiatives.

Meanwhile the UN General Assembly has just adopted an initative put forward by the Soviet Union which is of exceptionally important significance -- the declaration on averting a nuclear catastrophe.

The document, the Soviet draft of which received support from an overwhelming number of member states in the world community of nations, declares that first use of nuclear weapons is a heinous crime against mankind. The adoption of the declaration by the United Nations has once again demonstrated convincingly that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union for removing the danger of war and for curbing the arms race meet with broad support throughout the world.

[Kornilov] But surely this is what draws attention to itself: Both the United States and certain of its closest NATO allies spoke stubbornly against this initiative, which serves the interests of peace and the aspirations of all peoples, both during the discussion and the during voting. This is, in fact, if you like, natural in its own way -- the present administration of the United States, which supports concepts of so-called "limited nuclear war," can be heard everywhere stating its plans for certain nuclear warning shots in West Europe. This administration thus gives to understand that the very thought of nuclear war is acceptable to it. Judging from all appearance, it seems that Washington supposes that nuclear weapons can be regarded as a means for resolving conflicts.

[Ariyevich] Besides this, the General Assembly also adopted another Soviet proposal put forward at the present session. It expressed itself in favor of the drafting of a treaty on banning the stationing in space of any type of weapons. The General Assembly also adopted a number of other resolutions on disarmament which have the aim of improving the international climate and curbing the armaments race. The most important of these were first proposed by the Soviet Union.

[Kornilov] I want to reemphasize the point that the results of the voting in the assembly showed very vividly not only who is really in favor of peace and the security of peoples but who is opposed to peace and favors the undermining of detente and the stepping up of tension.

[Lomeyko] I agree with you, Yuriv Emmanuilovich, that the present debates and voting in the UN General Assembly have reaffirmed the great difference, the difference of principle between the two foreign policy courses, and this is being observed at the present time by the whole world. There has been an exceptional growth of interest in the Soviet peace initiatives among the West European public. People at various levels want to know the truth about how the Soviet Union is struggling for peace and what proposals it is making, which the West often keeps silent about. In this connection there is the interesting fact that the Soviet Committee for European Security is now getting letters from parliamentary deputies, politicans, leaders of political parties and representatives of the most diverse public circles, and these people are asking to be sent the brochure entitled "The Threat to Europe", which was issued just recently by the Soviet Committee for European Security and which sets out the Soviet arguments on all problems concerning European security and the struggle against the nuclear race.

Peace Proposals

The Soviet peace initiatives are the central hope for everybody who wants human civilization to be saved, and again and again various capitals of the world are returning to the proposals which were made by Leonid Ilich during his visit to the FRG. It has been rightly noted that true greatness becomes known with the passage of time, and the further we get from the time of the visit, the greater the international recognition of the importance of the peace initiatives put forward in Bonn. In actual fact, an increasing number of politicians in the West are now admitting that the arms race is in danger of getting into an uncontrollable spiral, and that therefore it is necessary to put all differences aside and together to get on with resolving the chief task of the present day -- averting a nuclear catastrophe.

In this regard the Soviet Union is displaying an honest and constructive approach, as is being noted by many observers throughout the world. Even skeptics in the West were struck by Comrade Brezhnev's bold and far-reaching proposals. These three proposals are now on the lips of everybody discussing the problem of curbing the nuclear race. Our opponents were saying to us: Show an example of unilateral restraint. We demonstrated it and for the umpteenth time now. Remember October 1979 when during a speech in Berlin Leonid Ilich Brezhenv announced a unilateral reduction of 20,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks from Soviet forces in the GDR. In November 1981 Leonid Ilich Brezhnev again displayed a constructive approach, and expressed the readiness of the USSR, given the other side's agreement to a moratorium, to unilaterally reduce some of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of our country -- and I stress "unilaterally." If the West were to support this initiative, it would be possible to lower the general level of confrontation.

[Ariyevich] During the Geneva talks we also proposed to radically reduce potential medium-range nuclear weapons not by tens of units but by hundreds of units. The White House, which is fond of speaking about a serious reduction in armaments, is keeping somewhat silent in response to this proposal.

[Lomeyko] It is keeping silent, it seems to me, because it has nothing to say in response to this initiative and because the Soviet Union, through the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, said that we would be prepared to reach agreement together on a total renunciation by both sides -- that is, by West and East -- of all kinds of nuclear armaments, both medium-range and, in the final analysis, of tactical nuclear weapons. This indeed would be a real zero option in terms of equality and reciprocity without detriment to any of the sides. Surely these proposals cannot be compared with those made by Reagan on the eve of the start of the Geneva meeting, when he stated: Let the Soviet Union remove its medium-range missiles from Europe and then NATO will not deploy 572 new missiles.

[Ariyevich] Indeed, some observers in the West are writing that the Americans themselves are not counting very much on the possibility of such a proposal being accepted at the talks. Consequently, it was plainly put forward for purely propaganda purposes.

[Lomeyko] Indeed, that is the whole point. The Americans themselves admit that Reagan put forward his proposals for two purposes -- first, as a gesture of feigned love of peace to mislead the uninformed, and, second, to count on using for propaganda the Soviet Union's rejection of this unjust proposal. But, it seems to me that in this the White House miscalculated, since in recent years both politicians and public figures in all Western countries have begun to get a better picture of the real balance of forces. It is not for nothing that annihilating criticism is being voiced against the master of the White House, both in the United States and among its allies.

[Ariyevich] Vladimir Borisovich, you used the word "miscalculated." That does have some literal meaning, because recently the New York TIMES carried an article by Gervasi, a prominent American military specialist, entitled "Let Us Recount All the Weapons!" In this article he counts up those weapons which the American President did not take into account when he put forward his proposal for the elimination of all Soviet missiles -- namely, the 64 Polaris missiles which the British possess, 18 land-based missiles, 80 M-20 missiles aboard French submarines and hundreds of NATO aircraft.

NATO Conference in Brussels

The line of proving an imaginary Soviet advantage, although both Western and Soviet military experts admit to the balance of forces existing in the world, was also very clearly manifested at the present session of the NATO Council in Brussels and throughout the entire Atlantic Week, which was held this week.

[Kornilov] But it is not only militarist -- so to speak -- aspirations and longings that were manifested at this NATO session. During this Atlantic gathering, mounting differences within NATO were also manifested.

[Ariyevich] Even on the eve of the session, at meetings of the so-called Eurogroup and the NATO Military Planning Committee, it was clearly revealed that certain countries feel grave concern over an infringement of their national interests to suit the military doctrines of the United States and NATO, and in connection with the intention of Washington and the bloc's bosses to get new medium-range American missiles deployed on the territory of Western Europe. Indeed, unprecedented thro ghout the entire existence of NATO was the fact that the Military Planning Committee of the bloc was unable to adopt a final document.

[Kornilov] Yes, times are changing. In this connection I am reminded of the story, which was very widely known about at one time, about how over 80 years ago, at the end of the last century, the American newspaper king William Hearst sent his artist, Remington, to Cuba, instructing him to make a series of sketches of military actions. Remington arrived in Cuba, had a look around and then cabled his chief that, as he put it, he saw no sense in the assignment as there was no war and none was foreseen. Hearst replied with a cable which has gone down in the history of the capitalist press: Remain on the spot; your job is to provide the sketches; I will provide the war. Indeed he did provide it. Soon the Spanish-American war started and Cuba was wrested from Spain and became a U.S. protectorate.

But this, I repeat, was back in the last century. The world has now become completely different. These days, as you said, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, dissent, disobedience and reluctance to automatically submit to Atlantic discipline are showing up more and more frequently even with the Atlantic bloc, where not so long ago Washington did what it liked. Sober-minded politicians are becoming more and more aware of the misfortunes which can befall their countries and peoples as a result of blindly following in the wake of the hegemonist policy of those circles in the United States and NATO which are banking on an unbridled arms race and regard Europe as a training ground for what they call a limited nuclear war.

[Ariyevich] In particular, this has been reflected in the fact that Greece has suspended the implementation of a number of clauses in the agreement on its return to NATO's military organization. This was announced by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou after his return from Brussels. He left the Belgian capital without even waiting for the end of the Atlantic Week.

But it seems to me that one issue distinguished this session from others. This one issue, which NATO's leading bodies discussed during the Atlantic Week in Brussels, was the question of bringing about order within the bloc. Observers admit that this was necessitated by the unprecedented increase in antiwar sentiments in Europe. Over 2 million people took part in peace marches held in the West European capitals. This eruption continues to intensify. It transpired that the main instrument by which Washington would like to bring about order within the North Atlantic alliance is that selfsame bogey of the Soviet threat. They are trying with this bogey not only to cast aspersions on the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union but to take the heat out of the campaign for peace, and against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

[Lomeyko] In a speech in Brussels, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger insisted on the unconditional fulfillment of this decision irrespective of the course of the Geneva negotiations. This, it seems to me, shows up especially clearly the true attitude of the United States toward this question.

[Kornilov] This is the attitude of a political cuckoo which wants at all costs to place an explosive nuclear egg in someone else's nest, in this case the West European nest.

[Lomeyko] But, as we have already noted, these attempts are encountering growing resistance. Official Washington's hopes that President Reagan's proposal for a so-called zero option -- which is in actual fact a pseudo-zero option -- might dampen and check this campaign have not come true. Moreover, I would like to make special mention here of a new phenomenon in the antiwar movement about which there was almost no talk in the world, say, 18 months to 2 years ago. There is more and more evidence that even the most senior officers and generals in certain NATO countries -- in other words, people who are more aware than others of the dangerous nature of the situation in the world -- are beginning to speak out against NATO's policy.

A number of former military figures have just held a press conference in the Hague, for example. At the press conference they read a memorandum to the foreign ministers, the defense ministers and the NATO command in which they criticize the policy of intensifying the arms race and increasing international tension. All these facts show that if the protest campaign is springing up even among these people, the tide really is rising.

U.S. Policy on Libya, Others

[Ariyevich] I would like to add that many other strands of U.S. foriegn policy are also being rebuffed -- in particular, the fierce anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched by Washington. Opposition to it expressed by many Latin American countries at the session of the general assembly of the Organization of American States has somewhat cooled the bellicose ardor of the United States, but it still does not want to retreat from the danger line. It wants to reserve the right to high-handed interference, even including the use of military force in the affairs of states which it dislikes.

The anti-Libyan campaign has also intensified of late. Newspapers and officials in the United States are howling allegations that terrorists, a squad of terrorists even, whom the Libyan Government has instructed to kill the President and members of his family, have infiltrated U.S. territory. And, of course, they are all alleging that the terrorists underwent training in one of the East European countries. The current anti-Libyan campaign is eloquent evidence of the monstrous bluff on which official Washington is now basing its policy of blackmail and intimidation of sovereign, independent states, whether they be in Central America, Africa or the Near East.

Socialist Unity

Yes, a very complex situation has developed in the world. The unity of the socialist countries assumes particular significance amid the increased reactionary intrigue against peace, detente and socialism.

[Lomeyko] History has proved that the unity of the countries of the socialist community is the principal achievement of the world of socialism. It is well known that the socialist countries work from joint positions on all the problems of the present day. The recent session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers again demonstrated this joint line and coordinated stand of the socialist countries on the fundamental problems of the present day.

[Ariyevich] This same line was clearly visible at the Soviet-Hungarian talks, held in Budapest last week, between the heads of government of the two countries, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Gyorgy Lazar. The talks concerned the expansion and intensification of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. The principal international problems were also examined.

Meetings of the leaders of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community are of great political significance. They make it possible to synchronize the watches, so to speak, of cooperation and also to coordinate common endeavors in the international arena. In the present situation the unity and coherence of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament assume special importance. In his speech in Budapest Comrade Tikhonov said that our foreign policy has no task more exalted than the defense of peace. We highly value the fact that in the struggle to strengthen peace we are acting hand in hand with socialist Hungary and the other fraternal socialist countries. By coordinating our activities and seeking support for our moves by all forces with an interest in preventing war we can, unquestionably, achieve new successes in the struggle against the danger of war.

[Kornilov] In reviewing our roundtable talk today one can say without exaggeration that the beneficial influence of the purposeful, consistently internationalist and profoundly peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the Soviet peace program for the 1980's drawn up by the 26th congress, which has become a most important factor in contemporary international affairs, can be clearly felt everywhere no matter which region of the world or group of international problems you view. It is socialism which today represents the fundamental real force capable of defending mankind from the threat of destructive nuclear carnage. The Soviet Union and its allies and friends are more than ever before the principal bulwark of peace on earth. That is why all men who cherish peace and the future of mankind again and again turn their eyes to the homeland of the October Revolution, to the CPSU, to the Leninst Central Committee of our party and its general secretary.

[Ariyevich] At this point we are concluding our program and saying farewell to you. goodbye. All the best.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD112014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 81

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Ivanovich Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator; Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist; Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov -- not further identified]

Geneva Arms Talks

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] Last week the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe resumed in Geneva. Quite a few letters have piled up in our mail which ask us to discuss this subject. These are from Comrades (Kozyn) from (Uranka), (Bochkov) from the village of (Asorla) in the Chuvashskaya ASSR, (Znabizhin) from Zhdanov, (Kruglov) from Leningrad and others. As you understand, respected comrades, the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have just begun, so it is premature to talk of any results. However, the sides have come to the talks with clearly defined positions. We have asked contributor to our program Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, the international affairs journalist, to analyze this very question.

[Anichkin] Such an interest is quite natural and valid. It is caused by a great number of reasons. The talks have resumed after a long break. The first meeting took place at the beginning of this year. Since then much has happened. The situation in the world has notably deteriorated. The arms race has intensified.

Tension has increased in international relations. The talks in Geneva extend far beyond the confines of the problem under discussion. When we talk of nuclear weapons in Europe, it is a question not only of the future of the continent but of the destiny of its hundreds of millions of inhabitants. It is also a question of the destiny of universal peace.

The Soviet Union has come out in favor of seeking a solution at the negotiating table so that no one's security will be infringed upon and the level of military confrontation in Europe while reduced. Another important factor: The talks in Geneva are linked in one way or another with Soviet-U.S. relations and with the prospects for their development. It is not all that often lately, as you know, that representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States have sat down at the negotiating table. This, as you know, is not at all the fault of the Soviet Union.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, judging by the reaction of the world press to the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks and by the various forecasts, they may be highly complex and difficult. Is this not so?

[Anichkin] Of course, as are any other negotiations in our time. It seems to me that this is not just because the subject of the talks is very complex. There are other reasons that give grounds for making such an assumption. Past experience in holding talks with the United States on the question of limiting arms shos that the U.S. side has time and again put a spoke in the wheel of achieving mutually acceptable accords. Evidence of this, for example, is the process of the talks on limiting strategic arms, in the second phase, which went on for more than 7 years. The United States has not ratified this treaty up to the present moment, although it was even recognized as being identically advantageous for both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Furthermore, one could recall the fact that the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been marking time for more than 7 years, although constructive proposals have been put forward on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in order to start a movement toward military detente in Europe. At times the impression has been formed that Washington does not intend to move toward agreement at all. To this one can still add the fact that it is the United States and not the Soviet Union that broke off the bilateral talks concerning the limitation and the subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, broke off the talks on limiting the sale and the deliverance of conventional arms and so on.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, listeners (Kosovalov) from Moscow, (Berezovskiy) from Nikolayev, (Serebrov) from Leningrad and a number of other countries are interested in the U.S. approach to these talks.

[Anichkin] This, as you probably know, was formulated by U.S. President Reagan in his speech at the National Press Club in Washington which we talked about last time. It follows from this speech that the United States would like to discuss only the land-based medium-range missiles at the talks, -- that is, Soviet arms. They want to leave as being beyond the confines of the talks, or to postpone to a later time, resolution of the question of U.S. forward-based facilities, to which the Soviet medium-range missile facilities are actually a response. The United States is demanding the dismantling of Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for a promise to refrain from the deployment of its missiles in West Europe -- that is, so to speak, to exchange operating missiles for nonexistent ones. But, you know, it is necessary to take into consideration all the medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe: the land-based and sea-based missiles and the nuclear-weapon-carrier aircraft -- that is, all the factors that determine the strategic situation on the continent.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in my question I had more than this in mind. From what positions, generally speaking, is Washington approaching these talks.

[Anichkin] I understand, Valeriy Ivanovic, what you are saying. U.S. leaders, at a sufficiently high level, have time and again declared that the United States will operate from a position of strength.

In this case I want to cite a statement by Defense Secretary Weinberger from an interview he gave to Canadian television. I quote: The United States must conduct negotiations from positions of strength if they are to achieve results. Well, of course the best way to ensure peace is to make a show of strength. Here is another statement from Deputy Secretary of Defense Perle who, speaking to one of the Senate committees, said bluntly: The United States will take a tough line. He even said that the U.S. side will accept no compromises.

The actions of the Washington administration show that, regardless of how the Geneva talks may go, it is pushing ahead with preparations for deploying the new U.S. missiles in Europe. I refer there to Western Europe. Reports coming in from Washington and other Western capitals confirm that assumption in one way or another. It has become known from British sources, for example, that the U.S. Air Force has already begun training personal to service cruise missiles with nuclear warheads which will be sited in Britain. The arguments are based on a strange logic. I have before me the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, which contains a statement by Secretary of State Haig. He asserts that progress at the Geneva talks depends upon implementation of the plans to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. In other words, as they say, let us put the cart before the horse.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, don't you think that it is relevant to note here the fact that the United States has recently begun to refer to the Geneva talks by a new name. They used to be called "Talks on Nuclear Forces of the Theater of Military Operations," meaning the European theater of military operations. Now they call them "Talks on the Limitation of Intermediate Nuclear Forces." What does this mean?

[Anichkin] They are doing so for the simple reason that they want to take account somehow of the protests of the European peoples against the deployment of American nuclear weapons in West Europe. The first name was maybe overly offensive and directly indicated that the new American medium-range missiles are meant for the Europeans. Now an attempt is being made to show that that is by no means the case. But can the peoples be deceived by such a propaganda trick?

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, let us now say something about our approach.

[Anichkin] We see the purpose of the talks as strengthening the security of all the European states and peoples, while retaining a stable correlation of forces in Europe on an ever lower level of nuclear armaments and removing the danger that hangs over the peoples of the continent.

The Soviet proposals were submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech in Bonn during his visit to the FRG. Those proposals are directed toward finding a mutually acceptable agreement. That is the gist of our proposals.

The Soviet Union has considerably supplemented the proposals which it submitted earlier. At the Geneva talks we are willing to advocate a radical reduction of medium-range weapons by both sides. The Soviet Union would be ready to reach agreement also on a complete renunciation by both sides, East and West, of all types of medium-range nuclear weaponry aimed at targets in Europe and on the whole, so that in the final analysis there is in Europe no nuclear weaponry, either medium-range or tactical.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, a final question: At the very start you said that the significance of the talks extends far beyond the confines of their subject; what did you mean?

[Anichkin] I believe that I have already answered this question. Let me say in addition that it is necessary to always remember that the holding of the talks should inspire hopes for a better future.

The failure of the talks may have gloomy prospects both for Europe and for the whole world since all the barriers facing the arms race would be removed, and this might become unrestrained and uncontrollable. As you know, we are now witnesses of a process in which the rate of counterarming and the creation of new weapons systems is outstripping the rate of the achievement of accords to limit them. Of course, the start of talks is not yet the resolution of the problem. But once again the experience of history shows that the most complex and difficult international problems are capable of resolution. For the talks to succeed what is needed is good will and a readiness for cooperation on both sides. We have such a will and a readiness.

Recent NATO Session

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich. Our editorial mailbag contains a large number of letters which touch on various NATO activities. The majority of them ask the question: What is the significance of the routine NATO council session which met as usual in Evere near Brussels in the last few days. We passed these letters to TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov. Anatoliy Andreyevich, as a TASS special correspondent, you have frequently covered NATO meetings. In what way is the present session similar to and in what way different from previous ones?

[Krasikov] The first question could be answered even by someone who had not seen the documents from the recent session. When the NATO people assemble at their meetings, always, in any international situation, in any international climate, and wherever and in whatever country they meet it is invariably stated that all NATO countries should make still further efforts and increase their military expenditures.

A long time ago France was ruled by King Louis XII. His adviser once said: To wage war three things are needed -- money, money and more money. Almost five centures have passed since these words were spoken. But these words have in general retained all their topicality to the present day. In its 32-year history, the NATO bloc, and these figures are now well-known, has spent over $3 trillion on preparations for war, a gigantic figure which is difficult even to imagine. But the appetitites of today's cannon and missile kings are growing.

From reports which are coming in several times a day from the Belgian capital where the NATO headquarters is located, we learn that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has not altered the tradition and has again demanded, as he put it, a more weighty contribution by each NATO country to the common purse.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, has the NATO position changed toward medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In December 1979 in Brussels, again, the so-called dual decision was adopted of which much has been written about here and abroad. Does this decision remain in force?

[Krasikov] Yes it does. The threat continues to hang over Western Europe of the deployment of new U.S. Pershing II missiles and so-called cruise missiles.

[Kosovan] That means that the public's protests did not help?

[Krasikov] Of course, the NATO bosses cannot fail to take into account the massive anti-war feelings which have gripped all of Europe. And here we come to the other side of the question which you asked me at the beginning: In what way does the present NATO council session differ from the previous ones?

The representatives of the bloc's member countries adopted the decision to begin a broad propaganda campaign in order to swing public opinion to their side, because lately the public has been on the other side of the barricades. For the first time in NATO's history, in January next year, on behalf of the alliance, an official brochure is to be published with about 30 pages of text in order to prove theunprovable -- that there is no equilibrium of forces in Europe and that it has been upset in favor of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries.

When we talk of balance, we stress that this is balance as a whole. This military balance does not mean that the structure of the armed forces of the two sides is absolutely the same. One side has a certain superiority on certain indices, the other side on others. But the important thing is always the sum total. The precise figures reported by the Soviet Union -- figures, I repeat, on both ours and the West's armaments -- showed that Washington and NATO are lying and that there is no Soviet superiority at all and that our forces and the West's forces are on the whole equal. And this totally cut the ground from under the NATO propagandists and the NATO officials who call for the continuation of the arms race. The NATO propagandists have now been instructed to cook up their own calculations. Well, let us wait and see what happens.

[Kosovan] Well, were there any other new developments at the NATO council session?

[Krasikov] There were others. First of all there was, of course, the signing of the protocol which opens the way for Spain's entry into NATO. The Warsaw Pact countries proposed that both the West and the East should undertake obligations not to extend the membership of their military-political alliances. The West rejected our proposal and great pressure was put on Spain to harness it to the U.S. military chariot.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, the papers have reported that the Military Planning Committee session ended without drafting a final communique.

Greek-Turkish Discord

[Krasikov] Indeed, this had never happened before in the 32-year history of NATO. The reason for the failure of the session was the acute disagreements which arose between Greece on the one hand and Turkey on the other. Turkey was supported by the other NATO members. What happened in Brussels proves once again that the number of the North Atlantic bloc are threatened not by the Soviet Union -- we are continuing our own peaceful life, our own problems, and not for one minute are we thinking of aggression against other countries, including NATO members. If anyone is threatening them, they are threatening each other. We have already spoken of the American threat which hangs over all of Europe, including Western Europe. But in this case the subject of discussion is the threat which Greece feels from a neighboring state, its partner in the North Atlantic Alliance, Turkey.

Let us recall that both Greece and Turkey came into NATO at the same time. This happened in 1952. The United States considered that it would thus fill in, as they said, the missing link in the ring of anti-Soviet blocs between NATO in Europe and CENTO in the Near and Middle East -- at that time there was such a bloc -- and SEATO in Southeast Asia. Both countries, Greece and Turkey, remained loyal allies of Washington in its policy aimed against our country. U.S.-Greek relations took on an especially friendly character after the military-fascist dictatorship regime was established in Greece. That happened in April 1967. But the appetites of the transoceanic strategists grew constantly. The Pentagon had the intention of turning the Republic of Cyprus into one of its bases.

This island state in the eastern Mediterranean has a mixed Greek and Turkish population. In 1973 the fascist rulers of Greece intended to unite Cyprus with Greece. The secret services in Washington supported these plans and hoped to benefit from this affair. Thus in July 1974 the Greek fascists started a mutiny on Cyprus. The legal government and the people of Cyprus, including Greek-Cypriots opposed the mutineers and the latter found themselves in isolation. However, the Turkish Government, headed by Ecevit at that time, decided to interfere in the Cyprus events and landed its troops on the island. Thus a direct threat of war had arisen between two NATO members, Greece and Turkey.

Combat began on the island of Cyprus. Let me remind you that at the time the Soviet Union made great efforts to achieve a halt to the fighting through the United Nations. The mutiny was suppressed and a few days later the fascist junta was overthrown in Athens.

[Kosovan] But, Anatoliy Andreyevich, the tense relations between Greece and Turkey remained.

[Krasikov] Yes, the tense relations between Greece and Turkey remained. Incidentally, the Turkish forces which landed in Cyprus have not left the island.

[Kosovan] However, both sides retained their loyalty to NATO.

[Krasikov] How shall I put it? The civilian government of Karamanlis which came to power in Greece announced its withdrawal from the military organization of NATO, stating that like France under De Gaulle it would remain only in the political bodies of the alliance. However, as NATO reorientated itself, becoming established in Cyprus through Turkey, the ruling Greek bourgeois New Democracy Party began to flirt ever more openly with Washington.

A year ago, just about, in October last year, a bit over a year ago, the Greek authorities announced the return of their country to the military organization of NATO. Greece once again began to take part in all major NATO maneuvers and joined in the military programs which were worked out by U.S. generals for the southeast flank of the alliance.

[Kosovan] However, Greece's relations with NATO have now changed once again.

[Krasikov] Papandreou, who now heads the Greek Government, flew to Brussels to take part in the Atlantic Week and as his first act raised the question which at the present time really worried his country more than anything else -- the possibility of military pressure or even attack from Turkey. And he proposed to include in the communique a sentence about joint actions of all members of the alliance in the event of any attack to which one of them might be subjected from any direction, including any from within the alliance. And it was these words "from any direction" which aroused a stormy reaction in Turkey even though, as we see, it was not specifically named. The Turks were supported by the United States and then by all the other members of the alliance. NATO Secretary General Luns and other participants in the council did everything they could to try to lead the discussion onto another question, to turn it onto the question of rebuffing some sort of Soviet threat.

But nothing came of this. The Greeks remained inflexible. And taking into account the rule of unanimity the Military Planning Committee, as we have said, for the first time in 32 years, ended its work without adopting any documents.

As for the Greek prime minister, he did not even wait until the end of the Atlantic Week. He got on his plane and returned to Athens Thursday evening where he received a warm reception. Thousands of people assembled at the airport and in the city streets. They held banners proclaiming "No to NATO." "Greece for the Greeks." And today the Greek press carries extensive articles which repeatedly return to the theme that Greeks are threatened not by the Soviet Union but by Greece's so-called NATO allies. As we can see, the old myth about the Soviet threat is not working.

14 DEC PRAVDA VIEWS POLAND, ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES

LD140608 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Review of the newspaper PRAVDA]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS — PRAVDA's editorial is devoted to the further development of the Russian Federation's non-black earth zone. The newspaper calls on party, local government and agricultural bodies to pay constant attention to questions of intensifying plant breeding, perfecting agrochemical services and strengthening the chemicalisation base of the region.

Materials on the work of Soviet people feature prominently in the newspaper.

Photographs are printed from an album put out by the Planeta publishing house on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev. The album of photographs deals with the versatile activities of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The newspaper covers the official friendly visit to Nepal by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov. It summarizes the speeches exchanged by Nepal's prime minister and Vasiliy Kuznetsov at a dinner in honor of the Soviet guest.

PRAVDA writes about the situation in Poland in which, by a decree of the State Council, martial law was introduced and a Military Council of National Salvation instituted, carries the text of Wojciech Jaruzelski's address to the Polish people.

Aleksey Krivel comments on the results of the official friendly visit to Mongolia by a party and government delegation from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The commentator believes that the fruitful Mongolian-Kampuchean talks became "another evidence of the growth of the prestige of People's Kampuchea, another confirmation of the strengthening unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries in the Asian Continent which embarked upon the path of socialist construction, their striving for peace and stability in Asia."

Vladimir Bolshakov writes about the subversive activities of U.S. propaganda services.

Yuriy Glukhov draws attention to the fact that the Washington-inspired anti-Libyan campaign is acquiring menacing proportions. He explains the durable "anti-Libyan syndrome" of U.S. imperialism by the fact that Libya "consistently counteracts the Camp David policy of separate deals, upholds the rights of the Palestinians and struggles against foreign military bases, having liquidated them on its own land, including the American base of Wilus Field."

Political news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes about the present state and prospects of the so-called North-South dialogue. He replies to the questions whether developing countries succeeded in reaching accord on restructuring the world economic order or at least in setting to motion the issue of global talks within the United Nations framework on topics which concern them and whether the meeting of the leaders of 22 states, held in Cancun in autumn this year, facilitated that.

The newspaper reports about rallies and demonstrations in which thousands of Portuguese workers took part in protest against the government's anti-people course.

Commenting on the work of the fourth session of the National People's Congress in Beijing, PRAVDA points out that its results "show that economic and political instability remains in China."

MATERIALS ON NATO 'ATLANTIC WEEK' IN BRUSSELS

Report on Council Session

LD112132 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 11 Dec, TASS -- A two-day session of the NATO Council ended here today amid appeals for increasing the military potential of the North Atlantic bloc. It was the final stage of the winter "Atlantic Week" in Brussels -- a flurry of meetings of the leading organs of the alliance.

Contrary to the demands of the peoples of Europe, the session's participants reaffirmed their intention to implement the 1979 NATO Council decision on emplacement in some of the West European countries of American medium-range nuclear missiles.

Hiding behind statements about supporting the idea of the negotiations, the NATO ministers gave fresh demonstration of their intention to talk with the socialist countries from "positions of strength" and at the same time to take steps to increase military budgets and to expand production of armaments.

Watchers saw the signing, at the session, of a protocol to admit Spain into NATO as a new step in sharpening tensions and upsetting the present balance of forces.

The sessions of the NATO organs revealed the existence of differences. Thus, Greece refused to sign the final communique of the session of the nuclear planning committee [as received] and declared its intention to review its status in the NATO military organisation to assure its national interests.

Papandreou Stand on Document

LD111902 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Athens, 11 Dec, TASS — Numerous demonstrations met the Prime Minister Adnreas Papandreou, who returned from Brussels, with the slogans "No to NATO." "Greece to the Greeks," "Greece -- Forward to Changes." Andreas Papandreou took part in the work of the NATO Military Planning Committee.

Andreas Papandreou left Brussels before the end of the sessions of the NATO Military Planning Committee, and refused to sign the concluding communique because of his disagreement with a number of its provisions. As a result, the final document has not been issued for the first time in the history of the North Atlantic bloc.

Speaking upon his return to Athens, Andreas Papandreou said that the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement party "is fully determined to stand on guard of national sovereignty and security of the country." He said that Greece had got down to the process of gradual withdrawal from NATO, but refused to sepcify what, in his view, will be the status of the country within the framework of the bloc in the future. Earlier, the head of the Greek Government said that Greece would remain in the NATO's military wing only if it was granted such a status that would guarantee the national interests of the country. And still earlier Andreas Papandreou promised to the Greek people that Greece would undoubtedly withdraw from the NATO military wing, since a potential threat to it comes not from the socialist states against which the NATO military machine is directed but from the countries, members of the NATO bloc.

The stand taken by the Greek delegation in the course of the meetings of the NATO steering bodies in Brussels testified to the acute contradictions between the countries -- members of the North Atlantic bloc. Washington is now exerting upon Greece intensified pressure to prevent a possibility of severance of its links with the NATO military wing.

In a statement of the leadership of the Communist Party of Greece, which was issued today, it is stressed that Greece's membership of NATO is contrary to the national independence of the country and therefore the government should meet the people's wish -- Greece should withdraw from NATO. The fact that the Papandreou government, despite its cautious approach to problems, deemed it possible to sign the protocol on Spain's entry into NATO, testifies to its departure from the previous promises, the statement stresses.

Implications for Geneva Talks

DW141049 Moscow in German to Germany 1710 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The current Atlantic Week is unique: For the first time it takes place parallel to the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, which were opened at long last.

What is the message from Brussels to Geneva? Purely formally, so as to pay tribute to public opinion, the North Atlantic ministers, indulging in general claptrap, expressed their desire for satisfactory results in Geneva. But is NATO ready to contribute to achieving such satisfactory results? On the contrary, for the time being the European ministers in Brussels are doing everything to complicate even more the search for mutually acceptable solutions in Geneva.

In the forefield of the Brussels session it was heard from Washington rather clearly that it was the main objective of this Euro-week to achieve implementation of NATO's ill-famed counterarmament decision. This means that about 600 of the most sophisticated American missiles are to be stationed in Europe and, above all, in the Federal Republic. Caspar Weinberger bluntly stated that stationing the missiles at the very time when negotiations are under way formed part of NATO's dual decision. The Pentagon boss was assisted by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. State Department spokesman. He said that NATO will implement its modernization decision irrespective of the current negotiations. But can such a parallelism -- if I may say so -- really contribute to satisfactory results in the Geneva negotiations? Since when must a negotiating table be propped up with nuclear-missile warheads? Does the duration of this round of talks and its success actually depend on the number of such atomic props?

What the Soviet Union has in mind is a different approach. As is known, Leonid Brezhnev proposed during his visit in Bonn that both sides renounce any qualitative or quantitative strengthening of their nuclear arms potentials as long as the negotiations are going on. Moreover, the Soviet Union is ready, if this proposal is accepted by the other side, to unilaterally reduce its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its country -- as an advance concession, so to speak -- and it hopes that during the current negotiations one will succeed in agreeing on a substantial reduction of these weapons, not just by the dozens but by the hundreds of units.

This constructive approach, however, does not seem to suit the plans of those people for whom building missiles is a very lucrative deal. Characteristically enough, the largest budget in U.S. military history was approved in Washington on the very eve of the Euro-week and the lion's share of it will go to the producers of nuclear and missile weapons.

At the same time, Washington warns NATO against any disenchantment. The Brussels DPA correspondent reports that the Americans will also try to induce the partners not to dissociate themselves from their readiness to station new American missiles in Europe out of their relief over the beginning of the missiles negotiations in Geneva. The way the United States is persuading its partners is generally known. The American press described this method as thumb-screwing. With this tested method the United States succeeded in including in the communique on the Atlantic Week new appeals for rearmament and for further increases in armament expenditures, including those for the construction of launching pads for new missiles. Therein it is stressed in particular that the financial difficulties in which many West European countries find themselves at present must be no reason for freezing armament expenditures. Thus NATO's course now, as before, continues to be rearmament at any cost.

It is really surprising that some politicians in the Federal Republic, in which such a course can become particularly fatal, are completely obsessed by the idea of always being the best pupil in the Atlantic school. It is, for instance, Rainer Barzel who wants to be such a top boy. What matters to him is to adhere to NATO's counterarmament decision and to dismiss even the idea of a postponement from his thoughts. Barzel's party colleague Manfred Woerner, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU faction, lectures that trans-Atlantic partnership has unequivocal priority over European security.

But I do not believe that the overwhelming majority of the Federal citizens think along the lines of the CDU leaders who are more interested in winning Washington's favor than in the security of their own country. What I noticed, at any rate, was that the results of a public opinion poll published in a recent STERN issue did not come out in favor of rearmament. On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of those questioned came out in principle against any counterarming by NATO. Thus one was actually playing the game for himself in Brussels.

Spain's Entry

LD121036 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 12 Dec 81

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 12, TASS — Many political observers, including those in Madrid itself, regard the signing at the NATO Council session in Brussels of a protocol on Spain's entry into the North Atlantic alliance as a step which not only contradicts the national interests of Spain and infringes upon its sovereignty but also leads to an upsetting of the balance of forces established in Europe and furthers an increase in tension and deterioration of the international situation..

To Spain itself the step is fraught with the danger of political and economic dependence on NATO powers, first of all on the USA, and with the danger of an increase in the burden of military spending and of the spread of the military preparations of the North Atlantic alliance, including those in the nuclear field, with all the ensuing negative consequences, over to Spanish territory. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that, as public opinion polls and impressive demonstrations show, broad masses of the Spanish people come out against the country's joining the military bloc directed by the United States of America.

Spain's entry into NATO contradicts the efforts aimed at supplementing political detente in Europe with military detente and in particular the UN General Assembly's resolution which called on behalf of more than a hundred countries to disband the existing military alliances and, as the first step, to refrain from actions conducive to the expansion of the existing military groupings.

And if one is to estimate the fact from the viewpoint of the tendencies of international politics, it must be noted that it is aimed at raising the level of confrontation of the two military-political groupings, at upsetting the correlation of forces established in the continent, at destabilizing the military-strategic situation in it and at heightening international tension.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it is pointed out in the September 7 memorandum of the Soviet Embassy in Madrid that in the event of Spain's entry into NATO the Soviet Union and its allies, taking care of their basic interests, including the interests of security, would have to draw appropriate conclusions and to weigh possibilities for appropriate steps.

Decisions on Arms

LD122028 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Talk by Yuriy Soltan on NATO Council session and defense ministers meeting in Brussels]

[Text] For a whole long week NATO talked much about the need to build up peace and about the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Such phrases were also written into official documents. But they are seen as a face-saving device to blunt the growing public opposition to NATO's dangerous preparations for war in Europe.

Indeed, what was said in Brussels was not about scaling down the military confrontation in Europe on the basis of equality and equal security as is sought by the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

Discussions focused on speeding up the arms race and on conducting negotiations with the Soviet Union from positions of strength and military superiority. The most persistent were American representatives. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for one was pressing for new American medium-range nuclear missiles to be put in West Europe strictly on schedule, thereby giving NATO a 50-percent superiority. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was calling for sacrifices and for additional outlays to beef up the bloc's military muscle. Taking his cue from them, NATO Secretary General Josef Luns was arguing that the only way of saving Europe from war lay in NATO going ahead with nuclear missile plans. It is anybody's guess, however, in what way this sort of argument can be reconciled with the NATO strategy of a limited nuclear war in Europe and pre-emptive and demonstrative nuclear shots.

The decisions of the NATO Council session are overtly aggressive. The session reaffirmed the plan to rearm the bloc with Pershing-II and cruise missiles. It supported the demand for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union by withdrawing its medium-range missiles from its European part, while NATO's similar plans are to remain intact.

The protocol was signed on Spain's entry into the bloc, which expands the sphere of NATO activity in Europe. And yet another move was made to involve the NATO European nations in police operations by America's Rapid Deployment Force in various parts of the world.

But there were also differences. Greece, for instance, said it intended to gradually withdraw from the bloc's military wing. The Netherlands refused for the time being to deploy new American missiles on its soil. Some other countries, too, voiced their dissatisfaction with Washington's militarist plans.

But what was decided in Brussels on the whole, from pressure from the United States, showed that NATO still displays no wish to search for mutually acceptable agreements with the Warsaw Treaty Organisation on reducing military tension in Europe. Instead, it continues to rely on an arms buildup and preparations for nuclear war.

Opposition to NATO Plans

LD111624 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 11 Dec 81

["Against American Diktat" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS — The NATO session was held in Brussels at a time when a wave of movement of protest against deployment in Western Europe of new American missiles is involving ever new countries. Washington's calculations that Reagan's November 18 speech and his "zero option" proposal might put down and stem the growth of anti-war sentiments, have not obviously materialized. The demand is becoming more insistent that decision on deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles be postponed till the end of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, so that this question should be taken up anew later with due account for the results achieved in Geneva.

This is what exactly the United States does not want.

U.S. official representatives at the NATO session made no secret of the fact that their main aim is to get from West European allies unconditional consent to deployment of new American medium-range missiles.

As it became known from the NATO circles, the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger insisted in Brussels on unconditional deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles, irrespective of the course of the Geneva negotiations.

The Americans are seeking to bring it home to their allies that the U.S. positions at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva would allegedly be seriously weakened if the West Europeans expressed doubts as to the need of deployment of new missiles or insist on deferment of their deployment on the continent. But that Washington's subterfuge is received in Western Europe as evidence of the desire of the American administration to use the Geneva negotiations as a screen to further its plans of turning Europe into a nuclear hostage. The governments of some West European NATO member-states, which have to take into account the powerful growth of the anti-militarist movement in their countries, still make the main stress on the holding of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Dutch Defence Minister Hans van Mierlo, speaking at the Brussels session, expressed most unambiguously the European interpretation of the NATO's "dual decision." He said that adoption of the final decision on deployment of missiles would be inexpedient at a time when Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments are under way in Geneva. He emphasized that such a decision could be detrimental to the negotiations.

In the light of the latest decisions of the NATO session in Brussels one should hardly discount a possibility of the United States to twist its European allies' arms and to press the West European governments into taking decisions that would suit Washington. But it is also indisputable that in the conditions of the powerful growth of the anti-war movement in Europe it is becoming more difficult to do so.

Many West European political news analysts admit that a really "zero option" on nuclear forces is possible only on the basis of comprehensive and realistic proposals which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG. The USSR is known to have proposed to the United States to agree that Europe should become free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

Efficient stabilization of the military-political situation in Europe is possible through honest negotiations, on the basis of the principles of equlity and undiminished security, but not through the unrestrained build-up of nuclear armaments.

U.S. 'Disappointments'

LD120028 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 12 Dec 81

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS -- The results of NATO's session in Brussels show that it is becoming increasingly more difficult for the United States to maintain "monolithic unity" among its allies in following the American course.

Although the U.S. representatives succeeded in Brussels in fulfilling their principal task -- confirmation by the NATO European countries of the decision to deploy medium-range missiles, there were a few disappointments for the United States as well. The Dutch Defence Minister, Van Mierlo, declared that NATO's adoption of the final decision on the deployment of new missiles may hinder the course of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear armaments. Belgium's Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb announced his government's decision not to station American medium-range missiles in its territory until the Soviet-American talks in Geneva are completed.

Judging by the recent statements by highly placed officials in the present Washington administration, it is quite logical to believe that the granting of the mandate to the United States to station new missles in Europe may have a negative effect on the U.S. readiness for serious talks on limiting nuclear armaments with the Soviet Union.

According to Western observers, in the conditions of the mounting protests against the NATO plans to deploy medium-range missiles, the United States, after the Brussels session as well, will have to take strong measures to persuade its allies not to go back on this "controversial issue."

It is significant that the European NATO countries refused to accept the U.S. demand for financing the construction in their territories of new airbases, depots, communication facilities and radar stations to ensure operations of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force. It is obvious that the European NATO countries fear that the creation of such American facilities in their territories may push them towards involvement in U.S. military adventures which run counter to their national interests.

One may believe that the American experience in experimenting in the field of military confrontation, like the operation to rescue hostages in Iran and provocations off Libyan shores in the Gulf of Sidra, does not inspire the U.S. allies with much trust.

American officials do not conceal their disappointment over the fact that they failed to compel their NATO partners to join anti-Libyan actions. Even Britain's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, who usually backs all American proposals, made it clear that his country would not join any U.S. sanctions against Libya.

Serious contradictions in relations between the NATO members also found their reflection in the fact tha the Military Planning Committee, for the first time in 32 years, failed to adopt an agreed communique.

Greece's Prime Minister and National Defence Minister Andreas Papandreou refused to sign the final document on the committee's session, since it did not contain provisions wich would guarantee non-attack by the NATO members against one another. Andreas Papandreou made a number of statements in Brussels, stressing Greece's intention to suspend the fulfillment of its pledges connected with participation in NATO's military organisation.

Times change, and the changes in the world affect the activities even of such an organisation as NATO.

More and more people in Western Europe realise that the U.S. military plans stem not from the interests of ensuring peace and security of their countries, and that the American "nuclear umbrella" over the continent threatens euqally all European peoples.

'CONTRADICTIONS' SEEN IN U.S.-EEC ECONOMIC TIES

LD111932 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 11 Dec 81

["EEC-USA: A New Aggravation of Trade Contradictions" — TASS headline, by TASS economic commentator Oleg Grigoriyev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- Negotiations are to open in Brussels today between the United States and the EEC on a wide range of industrial and agricultural problems.

The direct pretext for the negotiations was the mounting expansion of West European steel producers in the American market. That pressure was so strong that the American steel tycoons approached the Washington administration for assistance. Really, experiencing over a number of the recent years great difficulties in the steel industry, the leading West European countries are seeking to find external markets for their products and thus to amortize the crisis in that branch of the economy.

The example of the USA-EEC "steel warfare" is not the only one, the United States, which has crawled into the third economic recession in the past decade, seeks to resolve its economic difficulties at the expense of partners. It is exactly with this aim that the Washington administration deliberately increased the interest rates, which caused the outflow of financial means from Western Europe, thereby aggravating economic difficulties in the EEC countries.

The West European market, is, in its turn, an object of intensive offensive by American monopolies. The dumping export of American rayon to the EEC caused a great discontent in the Common Market countries. These protests entailed a wave of protectionism in the United States itself. With the help of protectionism American monopolies are seeking to shield themselves from the rivals.

If one is to sum up the results of trade and economic relations between the United States and the EEC, he can draw the following conclusion: The American offensive in the West European market is being conducted in broader proportions than the offensive of the EEC countries in the American market. It is not accidental that in the past few years West European countries have an unfavourable balance of their trade with the United States. Last year alone American monopolies marked in Western Europe a worth of commodities which is by 10,000 million dollars greater than the EEC countries in the American market.

The aggravated EEC-USA trade and economic contradictions are evidence of the profound crisis phenomena that the capitalist economy encounters. And it is not accidental that in these conditions the partners act by the "self comes first" principle. But, in the final account, it is the working people who will have to pay for "trade warfares." These warfares bring to the working people deterioration of their living standards, growth of unemployment, inflation.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL NOMINATES SECRETARY GENERAL

LD112126 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 11 Dec, TASS — The UN Security Council has unanimously recommended to the General Assembly to elect Javier Perez Cuellar as the UN secretary general for the coming term.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON IDEOLOGICAL 'COLD WAR'

LD132354 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet national daily PRAVDA describes as a dangerous turn about the Washington policy of stepping up an ideological cold war. The U.S. foreign policy propaganda machinery has been triggered to wage a war of this kind. The International Relations Board and the Council of International Radio Broadcasting have been assigned top priority; their leaders are saying openly they are in a state of psychological war with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. Joint action by propaganda men and intelligence officers have been authorized from above.

Last year, Voice of America transmitters were used by Radio Free Europe -- an offspring of the Central Intelligence Agency that it is -- to broadcast coded instructions to counterrevolutionaries in Poland. PRAVDA recalls President Brezhnev as saying that ideological struggle should not grow into psychological warfare, and should not be used for interference in internal affairs or lead to political and military confrontation.

U.S. DEVELOPING IMPROVED AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE

LD121734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department has adopted a decision to start full-scale development of a new and improved radar-controlled air-to-air missile. The fundamental difference of the new weapon from the Sparrow missile, now among the Air Force's armament, lies in the fact that it will give the American pilots the potential of keeping their sights on and firing at several aircraft at once. In this way the United States has taken another step in the path of escalating the arms race.

U.S. SLANDERS ON CHEMICAL WEAPON USE REFUTED

LD112308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1704 GMT 11 Dec 81

[By TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec (TASS) -- The organizers of one of the sordid slander campaigns intended to denigrate the Soviet Union and its friends have again gotten themselves into a mess! A report submitted to the UN General Assembly First Committee by a group of experts which, at the insistence of the United States, was created and sent to Southeast Asia to "establish the authenticity of the facts" about the alleged use of chemical weapons "of Soviet make" in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, says in black and white that the group "is unable to confirm such facts." Washington's story about some kind of mythical cases of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan has also fallen down. As J. M. Munro, leader of the delegation of the International Red Cross committee in Peshawar (Pakistan), said, the doctors of this international organization never came across a single patient who showed signs of being affected by poisonous substances.

And yet the committee cited a number of cases of the United States actually using chemical weapons in these same regions and countries. In South Vietnam alone by the end of the war the United States had used more than 100,000 tons of chemical substances which affected more than 43 percent of arable land and about 44 percent of forest land. Over 2 million Vietnamese, 3,500 of whom died, and others continue to suffer from the effects of the use of chemical substances, victims of the chemical war waged by the United States in Vietnam.

American chemical weapons were also widely used in Kampuchea and Laos, where thousands of people are still suffering from incurable diseases.

The Afghan Government has irrefutable evidence of the use of U.S.-made weapons in Afganistan. These were used by the bandits sent to the DRA against schoolchildren and the peaceful population, and to poison livestock. For half a century, M. Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's permanent UN representative, said in the First Committee, the U.S. refused to ratify the Geneva protocol of 1925 on banning chemical weapons. When they joined it in 1975 they hedged this moved with all kinds of provisions, reserving the "right" to use chemical weapons in a whole number of situations. Perhaps, in the light of these "exceptions", he asked, the U.S. would at least explain the appearance in Afghanistan of American-made chemical weapons and the waging of bacteriological warfare against Cuba?

So, Washington thought it would heap slander on others, and it miscalculated and now it is the U.S. which has once again showed itself to the world as guilty of monstrous crimes against the peoples and as a power which has unleased wide-scale preparations for chemical warfare. It is precisely the United States which now has at its disposal the largest arsenal of chemical weapons in the world, supplies of which are located not only on American territory, but also in Europe, Japan and the Pacific. It is the United States which is building up its capacities for the production of a new generation of these weapons. And it is the United States which is stubbornly demonstrating its refusal to resume the talks on banning chemical weapons which they broke off last year.

CIA, FBI TO SPY ON AMERICANS 'ON LEGAL BASIS'

LD111012 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- Commenting on the signature by President Reagan of two executive orders concerning the CIA's activities, Vladimir Bolshakov stresses in PRAVDA today that one of them sanctions physical surveillance over American citizens and corproations abroad. It provides for closer cooperation between the CIA and FBI. The internal security service of the USA, specifically in "combatting terrorism," which implies in the first place joint actions against progressive American organizations.

The CIA, FBI and other intelligence services of the USA have been operating in the country for decades, trampling the civil rights of Americans, the commentary says. Thus it was found out in 1975 during a congressional inquiry into abuses by intelligence service that the CIA and the National Security Agency had been constantly spying on individuals in the USA. As a result, the CIA alone drew up a list of 1.5 million "suspects" and 300,000 more people to be watched. Among them were even Senators and members of the U.S. Congress including Edward Kennedy.

The violations of international standards by the CIA are widely known, the commentary says. Among them is the staging of coups, assassinations of political leaders, formation of counter-revolutionary gangs and so on and so forth. But until now the ruling circles of the USA had been trying to present the matter as if CIA activities were not directed against U.S. citizens. The facts pointing to the contrary were concealed with the help of "inquiries" and "restrictions". Now the fig leaf of "restrictions" is actually discarded. The civil rights of Americans will be violated on a "legal basis."

PRC AIMS IN BOUNDARY ISSUE WITH INDIA ASSESSED

OW131435 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Li Ding commentary: "Insincere Stand"]

[Text] Dear listeners, negotiations on the Sino-Indian boundary issue are scheduled to be held in Beijing on 10 December. Let us first review how this issue came about. The question came up in 1959 when the Chinese leaders officially presented their claim to 130,000 sq km of Indian territory. While calling the claim absolutely groundless, New Delhi expressed its willingness to discuss the issue at the negotiation table. It seemed that the Chinese leaders should have assumed a similar stand as we know that both countries had signed the Sino-Indian accord as early as 1954. Under this accord both countries were committed to following the principles of peaceful coexistence in handling bilateral relations, including respect for India's territorial integrity and nonaggression against India. However, Beijing took a different course. The Chinese leaders deployed a large number of troops to the Indian border in 1962 and then unleashed a bloody war against India. In that war China occupied, and is still occupying, about 40,000 sq km of Indian territory.

Everybody knows that public opinion throughout the world firmly condemned this act by Beijing and called it an act of aggression against India. Since India was one of the initiators of the Nonaligned Movement and has been well known for upholding peaceful policies, Beijing's act of aggression looked particularly ignominious. Such an anti-India act brought about a sharp decline in China's prestige in many countries, especially in the developing countries.

Now after occupying India's territory for almost 20 years, Beijing has for the first time agreed to discuss the boundary issue with India. What sort of stand will be taken by the two countries when the negotiations are about to begin? One can clearly see from the official statement issued in New Delhi that India will insist on demanding the return of its territory occupied by China. After Deng Xiaoping's talk to the reporters of the Indian monthly (?STRENGTH), people have come to understand the way Beijing wants to settle the boundary issue. In essence, China's proposal would be: India should concede part of its territory in northeast India in exchange for China's recognition of the existing boundary line in northwest India that separates the two countries. At the same time, Beijing would regard its recognition of this boundary as its concession to India. In other words, the purpose of Beijing's scheme to settle the boundary issue is to reaffirm China's claim over the Indian territory it seized by force.

Such a stand by Beijing might help the world understand Beijing's strategy in annexing other countries' territories. First, the Chinese authorities would include on the map of the Chinese domain other countries' territories in which they are interested. Then they would use force to take over these territories. Finally, they would justify their occupation of these territories through negotiations. This is why the Southeast Asian countries cannot afford to ignore the fact that Beijing has placed territorial claims on almost all countries in that region. For example, on Chinese maps the South China Sea and nearly all the islands in that area are marked as Chinese territory. This is why ASEAN fears that one day it will become the target of the Chinese leaders' aggression. Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie even maintains that the ultimate goal of Beijing's ASEAN policy is to (?disintegrate) ASEAN.

What does India expect in its boundary negotiations with Beijing? As pointed out by STATESMAN, the Indian Foreign Ministry does not hold any illusions concerning a quick settlement of the issues. The TIMES OF INDIA maintains that the negotiations with Beijing should be regarded as a touchstone to test the attitutde of each of the two countries toward the future development of their relations.

INDIAN MINISTER REPORTS PRC MILITARY BUILDUP

PM110945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: Stepping Up War Preparations"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 Dec -- Indian Minister of State for Defense Shivraj Patil has stated in Parliament that according to information in his possession, China has deployed missile-launching installations in Tibet on the border with India.

The Indian press notes that China has recently been stepping up war preparations in areas adjoining India. For example, launch installations for medium-range missiles aimed at Indian cities have been deployed in three areas of Tibet, and the firepower of military units has been increased.

PRC EMBASSY GIVES RECEPTION FOR VISITING GYMNASTS

OW130939 Moscow Radio Peace & Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 10 December in connection with the arrival of the Chinese gymnastics delegation in the Soviet Union.

Among those attending the reception from the Soviet side were officials of the Soviet sports commission and the Soviet sports association, former noted Soviet gymnasts and coaches, personnel from the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and leaders and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Among the Chinese present at the reception were members of the Chinese gymnastics delegation headed by (Wei Jitong), a department head of the sports and physical culture commission under the State Council of China, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet comrades congratulated the Chinese guests on their excellent achievements at the 21st international gymnastics championships. The Chinese athletes and coaches expressed gratitude for the cordial reception given them in Moscow.

BEIJING USING 'BASEBALL DIPLOMACY' TOWARD SEOUL

SK120050 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Beijing is expanding its ties with the Seoul regime behind the facade of sports contacts. According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, China will send a delegation to South Korea to attend the regular meeting of the Baseball Federation of Asia.

In this connection, observers note that Beijing's leaders once conducted pingpong diplomacy. In making overtures to Washington, the Chinese made the most of pingpong matches between China and the United States. As a result, the two countries established diplomatic relations.

According to reports by Japanese papers, such a scheme is behind the Chinese delegation's first official visit to Seoul. MAINICHI SHIMBUN says that by taking advantage of baseball diplomacy, China is trying to rapidly improve its relations with South Korea.

Although it doesn't officially recognize the South Korean regime, Beijing contacted South Korea in the mid-1970's. At the end of last year, an official Chinese delegation visited Seoul, and special envoys from South Korea's dictatorial regime visited China. According to testimony by a Japanese magazine, China has conducted commercial trade with Seoul for years. If such secret trade via Hong Kong did exist before last year, perhaps Beijing and Seoul began establishing direct trade ties last year. According to the publications, the commodity trade volume between the two countries totaled $600 million in 1980.

PAPER SEES RESURGENCE OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

PM111107 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 December publishes on page 3 a 2,300-word "military-political review" by international observer V. Vinogradov headlined "They are Forgetting the Lessons of the Past." Noting that "the U.S. administration's policy in the Far East provides for Japan's direct involvement in Washington's military and political strategy and the country's increased militarization," Vinogradov discusses U.S. "pressure" on Japan to force it to increase its military spending. Japan's militarist circles, he continues, see in Washington "a powerful ally and, relying on its support, are demanding increasingly resolutely that the government accelerate its militarist preparations." After describing the buildup of Japan's Self-Defense Forces, Vinogradov claims that "certain circles in Japan" want to "switch the entire country to militarist lines." This policy for Japan's remilitarization is causing "great trepidation" in Southeast Asia, he says, in the light of the recent publication of "secret documents" compiled by Japan's rulers 40 years ago containing plans for the creation of "a greater east Asian coprosperity sphere." Their publication, he concludes, "shows irrefutably that Japanese militarism has always presented a grave threat to the security and very existence of other peoples. Promoting its resurrection and further consolidation means again subjecting the world to danger and forgetting the lessons of history."

REPORT ON VISIT OF JAPAN SOCIALIST DELEGATION

OW140201 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the Japan-USSR special committee of the Japan Socialist Party was in the Soviet Union from 5 to 12 December. The delegation was led by Mr Toshiharu Okada, who is a member of the party's Central Executive Committee, vice chairman of the party's Japan-USSR special committee, and also a member of the House of Representatives. The delegation visited and exchanged views in the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, the Foreign Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry, the State Planning Committee, the Fish Industry Ministry, and the Far East Institute under the Soviet Academy of Sciences. It also toured Moscow and Leningrad to observe conditions under which the Soviet people work and take recreation. The delegation stated that the Japan Socialist Party is resolved to actively struggle to develop Japan-USSR relations in the spirit of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

AUCCTU MESSAGE TO DPRK TRADE UNION CONGRESS

PM011117 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] To the Sixth Congress of the United Trade Unions of Korea. Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet workers, kolhoz peasants and employees, the AUCCTU sends the Sixth Congress of the United Trade Unions of Korea warm fraternal greetings and wishes its delegates and participants successful work. Your congress is being held in an atmosphere of high labor and political activity generated by the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress. The DPRK trade unions are doing much work to mobilize the working people to create the material and technical base of socialism. Soviet working people are sincerely gladdened by the fraternal Korean people's success in socialist building achieved in close cooperation with the peoples of the other socialist community countries. In implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet trade unions fully advocate expanding ties and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK trade unions and further strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship on the principles of Marxism-Leinism and proletarian internationalism. We wish delegates to the congress of the United Trade Unions of Korea and all working people of your country new successes in socialist building, in fulfilling the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and in the struggle to unite the motherland on a peaceful and democratic basis. May the fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop!

[Signed] The AUCCTU

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION BEGINS TOUR OF INDIA

LD111200 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Dec, TASS -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now on an official visit to India, left today on a tour of the country. The delegation is accompanied by Yuliy Vorontsov, the Soviet ambassador to India.

The Soviet guests were given a warm welcome by the residents of Hyderabad, the administrative centre of Andhra-Pradesh state. The delegation acquainted itself with the work of the state legislature and was received by T. Anjia, chief minister of the state government. Welcoming the Soviet parliamentarians he said that Indo-Soviet friendship is strong today as never before. It was bequeathed to us by our fathers, the chief minister said. The official friendly visit paid to India by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in December 1980 and his meetings and talks with prime minister Indira Gandhi made an important contribution to further strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries. The Indian people have great respect for Leonid Brezhnev as a selfless, great friend of our country.

Visits Steel Plant

LD121726 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Bhilai (Madhya Prades), 12 December, TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, who are in India on an official visit at the invitation of the country's parliament, have arrived here. The delegation is led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet guests inspected the Bhilai steelworks.

A mass meeting of Indian-Soviet friendship took place at the House of Soviet Culture. Welcoming the high guests, Mr. Mitra, general director of the steelworks, pointed out the inestimable role of cooperation with the Soviet Union in creating important branches of the Indian economy, in particular such as metallurgy. "Today Bhilai accounts for more than a quarter of the entire amount of Indian steel," he emphasized. "It is customary to say at our steel mill that Indian-Soviet friendship is strong like steel produced at Bhilai."

Vasiliy Kuznetsov made a reply speech. He said: "Our cooperation in creating a powerful industrial basis is a vivid example of translating into life a new international economic order. This is a convincing evidence that we act from common positions in the struggle for the long-ripe restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of the principle of equality as well as on other key problems of our times. The Soviet Union and India," he said, "are two equal and reliable partners who strive to take into consideration each other's interests and to ensure mutually advantageous cooperation."

Indian-Soviet cooperation, the head of the Soviet delegation went on to say, is not directed against any third state. While certain forces are busy weaving a net of various alliances in Asia, bringing about clouds of confrontation and increasing the threat of war, the Soviet Union in the international arena does not seek "to tread on somebody's feet" and the less so to encroach upon the legitimate interests of someone's security. The Soviet Union respects India's policy of non-alignment and its tangible contribution to the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace and the development of equal international cooperation.

Arrives in Nepal

LD140458 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Katmandu, 13 Dec, TASS — Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who arrived here today at the invitation of the Government of Nepal on an official friendly visit, had a meeting with the prime minister of Nepal, S.B. Thapa. During the conversation, that passed in a friendly, heartfelt atmosphere, they discussed questions of bilateral relations and also international problems of mutual interest.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov laid a wreath to the Memorial of Nepalese heroes.

In the evening S.B. Thapa gave a dinner in honor of Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Warmly greeting the distinguished Soviet guest, the prime minister said that the friendly relations between Nepal and the Soviet Union, based on principles of peaceful coexistence, are successfully developing since the moment of establishment of diplomatic relations in 1956.

The government and people of Nepal, he went on, sincerely appreciate the assistance given by the Soviet Union to the solution of the tasks of the country's national development. Soviet aid, especially in the field of road construction, the creation of the industrial infrastructure and hydropower generation, has played an important role in Nepal's national economy. We firmly believe that the bilateral cooperation between our countries will continue and develop.

Speaking in reply, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that Soviet-Nepalese relations are developing on the basis of the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He noted that the Soviet Union is prepared to expand and deepen friendly ties with Nepal and regards extensive and equal cooperation between states as a necessary precondition and key factor of lasting peace on earth.

Lately, peace, this highest value and asset of mankind, is being subjected to ever greater trials. As a result of the actions of certain imperialist and hegemonist forces, which are spiraling the arms race and aggravating tension in various parts of the globe, the international situation has noticeably worsened. The imperialist forces are ever more demonstratively engaging in sabre-rattling, are adopting new gigantic programmes of deploying strategic, neutron or other armaments, are setting forth doctrines of the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war. There is no guarantee that such reckless actions will not play the role of a detonator for unleashing thermonuclear war in which there will be no winner.

In these conditions, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, it is necessary to press for a cohesion of all peaceloving states and peoples with the aim of resolutely repulsing the intrigues of the enemies of peace and international security which are pushing mankind to nuclear catastrophe. On its part the Soviet Union is struggling with persistence and dedication for the fulfillment of the peace programme for the 1980s, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and setting forth new initiatives directed at strengthening peace and restoring the climate of detente and trust.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed hope that Nepal, as a non-aligned state, will further actively come out together with all those who treasure the interests of peace. Common aims in the struggle for peace, against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism create favourable soil for further deepening understanding between the USSR and Nepal, for their interaction in the international arena.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES VISIT TO USSR

TA101958 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Our dear listeners, are well aware that by fabricating various lies, the West's mass media continues to divert world public opinion from the main course of events, and through their black propaganda organizations portray facts in an adverse manner.

Recently, on the basis of these false and (?selfish) reports, certain items have been published regarding the reason for the stay in Moscow of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Our correspondent met with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the DRA, who discussed this issue in the interview:

[Begin Keshtmand recording] As you see, this is no more than another shameless lie in the series of falsehoods by reactionary and imperialist propaganda organizations. On the way back to the homeland, following my participation in the ceremonies marking the (?160th) anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian Government in Sofia, I stayed for a while in Moscow on the invitation of the pertinent authorities of the Soviet Union for the purpose of undergoing a series of medical and [word indistinct] tests for certain ailments which I had in the past.

Now that the necessary treatment has been carried out and I will shortly return to my country, I herewith express my deep gratitude for the attention and cooperation by the [words indistinct] and government officials of the Soviet Union toward me. I am deeply moved. At the same time, it is worthy to note that in the course of my treatment I enjoyed the best and [word indistinct] methods which are in practice in a developed system [words indistinct] of contemporary experience and science in the Soviet Union. I herewith express my heartfelt thanks to all the attending doctors and the relevant employees and wish them further success in their great social and human task.

Although for a short period I have been prevented from participating in the active duty of my country's day-to-day affairs due to [word indistinct] illness, however, [words indistinct] the affairs in our country have been and are being carried out according to [word indistinct] a plan and program on the basis of our democratic and revolutionary role under the leadership of our party's Central Committee and Politburo (?headed) by Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

(?It is self-evident) that the popular and revolutionary policy of our party and government, for the benefit of the broad masses of our people, is (?moving forward) ceaselessly despite all the obstacles, provocations, fabrications, false propaganda, interventions, aggression and subversion of reaction, imperialism, hegemonism and the internal counterrevolution. Our people's toiling masses more than ever are fully arising to [words indistinct] build a new life and crush counterrevolutionary movements (word indistinct] from outside the country, and are (?gathering) around their political pioneer, the PDPA, with its democratic and progressive role, and within the framework of the National Fatherland Front, this most popular political and social organization of the country.

Reports indicate that the document issued during the past few days by our party's Central Committee as a message to the tribes, sects and nations of Afghanistan has been received with great interest by our people. At the same time, in our just and revolutionary struggle against the counterrevolution and for building a new society free from the exploitation of man by man, we enjoy the revolutionary solidarity and the internationalist assistance of our friends, of all democratic forces of the peoples of the world, of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, and foremost of all of the great Soviet Union, the friend of [words indistinct] our toiling people, and express our eternal gratitude.

The convening of the AAPSO Presidium in our country in recent days and the decisive support for our party's and government's revolutionary and [word indistinct] positions are an example of this spirit of revolutionary and internationalist solidarity [word indistinct]. Our revolution is irreversible and will certainly achieve final victory. No power can prevent the talented and toiling people of revolutionary Afghanistan [words indistinct] from the revolutionary path which they have taken.

Once more I express my gratitude for the deep fraternal cooperation and care of my dear Soviet friends. [end recording]

Dear listeners, this was an interview with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and prime minister of the DRA.

Meets With Ponomarev

LD111548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Ponomarev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met on 10 December with Keshtmand, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, who is in the Soviet Union on vacation. During the conversation a detailed exchange of views took place on a broad range of issues of mutual interest.

Returns to Kabul

LD122136 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] The prime minister of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, has left Moscow for Kabul. He came to the Soviet Union for medical treatment.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS USSR-DRA ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM111021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent M. Rostarchuk: "The Wellsprings of Friendship"]

[Text] Kabul -- The history of Soviet-Afghan cooperation has long and good traditions. Here is how they look in the sparse language of figures: More than 200 different documents relating to the sphere of equal and mutually advantageous contacts have been signed between the USSR and Afghanistan in the past quarter century or thereabouts. But it is only in recent years, especially with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation in December 1978, that these contacts have acquired a secure and stable foundation and have been infused with new substance.

The Soviet-Afghan documents on economic, scientific and technical cooperation make provisions for helping Afghanistan build nearly 170 enterprises and installations. More than 70 of these have already been commissioned, and most of them are being operated with the help of Soviet specialists.

In addition to individual industrial installations the Soviet Union is helping the Afghan side create regional production complexes combining the enterprises of an entire sector or even of several sectors. Specific examples are: the industrial and energy complex in northern Afghanistan created on the basis of the Khvajeh Gogerdakz gas deposit discovered with the help of Soviet geologists -- which comprises the gas fields and the gas pipeline running to the Soviet border -- and the nitrogenous fertilizer plant and thermal power station in Mazar-e Sharif.

It is significant that installations built on the basis of Soviet-Afghan cooperation are central to the Afghan economy. They produce around half of the country's total state-sector output. Even now, despite the complex internal situation -- the acts of sabotage and terrorism committed by counterrevolutionary forces -- all of these enterprises are fulfilling or overfulfilling their plan targets.

Enterprises built within the framework of Soviet-Afghan cooperation meet all of the DRA's domestic requirements for nitrogenous fertilizer and natural gas, as well as for large-panel housing construction products. Four power stations, including the country's largest hydroelectric power station in Naghlu, generate more than 60 percent of the country's electricity.

Let us take a closer look at the flagships of the Afghan economy built with the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance. The nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif uses Afghan natural gas. The plant's output is not only in wide use among Afghan peasants but is also exported to the USSR. Thus, of course, the plant makes a profit which is increasing yearly.

The Jalalabad irrigation complex, which has transformed the once rocky wastes of the Nangrahar Valley into a flowering oasis, is a unique joint Soviet-Afghan agricultural venture the likes of which it would be hard to find anywhere else in the world. Four state farms, including the "(Gaziabad)" and "(Khadda)" mechanized multisector farms which form the backbone of the state agricultural sector, have been created on the complex's lands.

Four machinery and tractor stations established and successfully operating with the assistance of Soviet specialists in Jozjan, Balkh, Baghlan and Kabul Provinces are making a major contribution to Afghan agriculture.

The Khvajeh Gugerdak gas field, which in addition to supplying the thermal power station and the nitrogenous fertilizer plant also exports gas to the USSR, is operating successfully.

The Kabul house-building combine is one of Afghanistan's most important industrial installations. In the time it has been operating the combine has built more than 70 residential blocks, schools, stores, a swimming pool, sports complexes, roads and engineering services in the Afghan capital.

As with most developing countries the shortage of skilled specialists poses an acute problem for Afghanistan. In this sphere Soviet-Afghan cooperation is geared to the country's current and long-term interests. In the years of cooperation Soviet engineers and technicians have given on-the-job training to more than 70,000 people, who now form the backbone of Afghanistan's industrial workforce.

The polytechnical institute and automotive technical school in Kabul and the mining and petroleum technical school in Mazar-e Sharif, which has already trained 2,000 specialists, were built with Soviet assistance. Last year alone 1,850 people were sent to study at Soviet higher and secondary educational establishments. It is not surprising that Russian has become the second language in Afghan industry. The prestige of Soviet specialists is high, and the relations developing between Soviet and Afghan engineers, technicians and workers are extremely friendly.

With the start of the new stage of the Afghan revolution the Soviet Union's all-round aid has acquired exceptional political and economic importance for the DRA. Afghanistan's leaders acknowledge that Soviet-Afghan cooperation is now a guarantee for the implementation of the progressive socioeconomic transformations oulined by the PDPA.

The prospects for future cooperation between the two countries are equally promising. In particular, a decision has been made to build a powerline from the Soviet border to Kabul to start supplying electricity from the USSR. It is planned to develop geological exploration for oil and gas.

The modernization of the Kabul house-building combine is to be completed, thus doubling its capacity. The USSR Government is to build an "Intersputnik" stationary satellite communications station as a gift from the Soviet Government. The fourth power unit is to be commissioned at the thermal power station in Mazar-e Sharif. Next year two large motor transport enterprises designed to handle heavy Kamaz motor vehicles are to be created in the Afghan capital.

The scale of Soviet-Afghan economic and technical cooperation, whose foundations were laid by V.I. Lenin in those first months when Soviet power was becoming established, is thus indicative of the further development and deepening of the equal and mutually advantageous economic ties between the USSR and the DRA. Life itself and the actual practice of friendly and good-neighborly contacts are now confirming the correctness of the evaluation of the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation made by L.I. Brezhnev 3 years ago when he described this document as an outstanding political act.

SRV JUSTICE DELEGATION MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS

OW121415 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, yesterday received the Vietnamese Government delegation led by Comrade Phan Hien, Vietnamese Justice Minister. The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Moscow to complete talks with the Soviet Government and to sign a USSR-Vietnam agreement on Soviet legal assistance to Vietnam. Also present at the cordial talks were Comrade Terebilov, Soviet Justice Minister; Comrade Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Vu Khoan, Vietnamese charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS LAOTIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Holiday for the Fraternal People"]

[Text] The formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was a historic victory for the Lao people over the forces of colonialism, imperialism and reaction. This was stressed on 30 November at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow working people devoted to the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR and the opening of Soviet-Lao Friendship Week in the USSR.

The keynote speaker, USSR pilot-cosmonaut L.I. Popov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society's Central Board, noted that since the proclamation of the republic, the Lao people under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], have been confidently creating the founndations of a socialist society. He stressed that relations of fraternal friendship and multi-faceted cooperation are steadily deepening between the USSR and the LPDR, pivoting on the close collaboration between the CPSU and the LPRP.

Leuam Insisilengmai, member of Standing Committee of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly and vice president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society, who is heading a delegation from the society, stated that international solidarity between the two countries' parties, governments and peoples is developing successfully. He expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and all Soviet people for the all-around, effective help and support granted to the Lao people.

Taking part in the meeting were M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials, as well as Vanthong Sengmuang, LPDR ambassador to the USSR, and the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society delegation.

SOLIDARITY PREPARING FOR DIRECT SEIZURE OF POWER

LD121456 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 12 Dec 81

["Situation in Poland" — TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec. TASS -- Reports from various voivodships reaching the capital show that Solidarity leaders are trying to make red-hot the already complicated situation in the country. Rejecting the government's calls for national accord, renouncing the solution of the crisis by political means, the trade union Solidarity, counter-revolutionary elements operating within it, are preparing for direct seizure of power.

Precisely this is evidenced by a session of the All-Poland Solidarity Commission currently under way in Gdansk. Most of its participants favour a general strike, which would fully paralyse the country, and transition to active operations with a view to overthrowing the socialist system.

One of the leaders of the Warsaw Solidarity, Jaworski, told the gathering: "It's high time to end talks with the government." He called for the establishment of "combat groups to ensure Solidarity's security". Dyed-in-the-wool counterrevolutionary Rulewski, Solidarity leader in Bydgoscz, stressed the need for armed confrontation. He said that "struggle for power has been constantly going on in Poland starting from August 1980, which should be completed with armed confrontation."

Rulewski brazenly demanded that "power in the country be wrested away from the party". Another extremist, Rozplochowski, launched attacks on the PUWP's leading role in the state. "I move that the proposals advanced by the PUWP be not examined at all," he declared, calling for a boycott of authority and establishment of a government on the basis of Solidarity.

Participants in the Gdansk gathering cynically called to turn the difficult food situation in the country for the benefit of counterrevolution. Blocking the government's measures to supply the population with necessary foodstuffs, Solidarity leaders compel peasants to sabotage state purchases, hold back food, while placing responsibility for the difficulties with supplies on the government and undermining the people's trust in bodies of authority. Setting forth the tactics of counterrevolutionary plotters, chairman of the Lodz Solidarity Slowik said: "Food is an acute issue today, and the authorities will be compelled to ask us to hold talks. In this case we can dictate to them our terms. Thus, without speaking directly about struggle against the party and the government, we'll hold them by the throat."

Seeking to camouflage their true intentions to topple people's power and liquidate socialist state and public institutes, some Solidarity leaders claimed that their organisation was "not as yet ready to assume power." Walesa, in particular, referred to this, claiming that he was asked "to soften the stand and agree with the government." At the same time, Walesa directly stated at the session in Gdansk that he backs the position set forth by Rulewski. Some Solidarity leaders are compelled to resort to such duplicity, since their open anti-people, anti-Polish policy does not meet support of the majority of the working people.

Solidarity's attempts to mask their offensive on the PUWP and the government by slogans of "moderation" and lull the authorities' vigilance cannot delude those who are fully resolved to defend the Polish socialist state against encroachments from the class enemies. Patriotic forces of Polish society increasingly more resolutely demand that a rebuff be given to the enemies of socialism, the rebuff which they deserved by their criminal actions. Fraternal countries of socialism side with the Polish people in this just struggle against counterrevolution.

PREMIER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES NATION 13 DEC

Martial Law Announcement

LD130613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] We have just received a report from Warsaw. In a radio address this morning, Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, announced the introduction of martial law in the country and the setting up of a Military Council of National Salvation.

Jaruzelski Address

LD130822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0501 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Address to the Polish nation by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on 13 December — recorded]

[Text] Citizens of the Polish People's Republic. I turn to you today as a soldier and as the head of the Polish Government. I turn to you in matters of supreme importance. Our country has found itself at the edge of an abyss. The achievements of many generations, the house erected from Polish ashes, is being ruined. The structures of the state are ceasing to function. New blows are being struck every day at the dying economy. Our living conditions are imposing on people an increasingly greater burden. Lines of painful division are running through every work enterprise and through many Polish homes. The atmosphere of endless conflicts, of misunderstandings and of hatred is sowing psychological devastation and injuring the traditions of tolerance. Strikes, strike readiness and protest actions have become the norm. Even school children are being dragged into it.

Yesterday evening many public buildings were occupied. Exhortations for a physical settling of accounts with the "Reds," with people who hold different views, are being made. Acts of terrorism, of threats, of mob trials and also of direct coercion abound. The wave of impudent crimes, of assaults and break-ins is sweeping the country. Fortunes amounting to millions are being accrued by economic underground sharks and are growing. Chaos and demoralization have assumed the proportions of a disaster.

The nation has come to the end of its psychological endurance. Many people are beginning to despair. Now it is not days but hours that separate us from a national catastrophe. Honesty compels one to ask the question: Did things have to come to this?

In assuming the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers, I believed that we could lift ourselves up. Have we thus done everything to stop the spiral of the crisis? History will assess our activities. There have been errors, and we are drawing conclusions from them. Above all, however, the past months have been a busy time for the government, a time of wrestling with enormous difficulties.

Unfortunately, however, the national economy has been turned into an arena for political struggle. A deliberate torpedoing of government activities has brought about a situation in which results are not commensurate with the work put in with our efforts. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 13 December and TASS International Service in Russian at 1305 GMT on 13 December carry the text of Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech to the nation on 13 December. The Moscow radio version is read by an announcer. The Moscow radio and TASS versions have been compared and found to be identical. Comparison of these two with the Warsaw Domestic Radio version at 0501 GMT reveals that they are identical with several exceptions. The first provides the following rephrasing of the above sentence: "...about a situation in which results are not commensurate with our intentions."] We cannot be said to lack good will, moderation and patience. Sometimes there has been, perhaps, even too much of it.

One cannot fail to notice the respect for social agreements displayed by the government. We have gone even further. The initiative of the great national accord won the support of millions of Poles. It created an opportunity for the democratic system to become more deeply rooted and for the range of reforms to be broadened. These hopes have been frustrated.

The Solidarity leadership was not present at the common table. The words uttered in Radom and at the session in Gdansk have completely unmasked the true intentions of its leading bodies. These intentions are confirmed on a mass scale by everyday practice, by mounting aggressiveness by extremists, by an open striving for a complete partition of the socialist Polish state. How long can one wait for a sobering up? How long can a hand stretched out toward accord meet with a closed fist? I say this with a heavy heart, with immense bitterness. Things could have been different in our country; they should be different. The continuation of the current state could inevitably lead to a catastrophe, to complete chaos, to poverty and famine. [The Moscow radio version of the above sentence reads: "The continuation of such a state could inevitably lead to a catastrophe..."] Severe winter conditions could multiply losses and engulf numerous victims, especially among the weakest, whom we want to protect the most. In this situation idleness would be a crime against the nation. It is necessary to say "enough," and to block the path to confrontation which Solidarity leaders have openly announced. We must make it clear today as the date approaches for the mass political demonstrations, including in the center of Warsaw, which have been called in connection with the anniversary of the December events -- that tragedy must not recur. One must not -- we have no right to -- allow the announced demonstrations to become a spark which sets the entire country alight.

The self-preservation instinct of the nation must be heard. Adventurists must have their hands tied before they push the homeland into the abyss of fratricide.

Citizens. Great is the burden of responsibility that falls on me at this dramatic moment in Polish history. It is my duty to take this responsibility. Poland's future is at stake -- the future for which my generation fought and for which it gave the best years of its life.

I announce that today a Military Council of National Salvation has been established. Today, at midnight, the Council of State, in accordance with the Constitution, introduced martial law throughout the country. I want everyone to understand the motives and the aims of our action. We are not striving for a military coup, for a military dictatorship. The nation has enough strength, enough wisdom to develop an efficient democratic system of socialist rule. In such a system the Armed Forces will be able to remain where they belong -- in the barracks. No Polish problem can, in the long run, be solved through force. The Military Council for National Salvation is not replacing constitutional organs of power. Its sole task is the protection of legal order in the country and the creation of executive guarantees that will make it possible to restore order and discipline. This is the last path we can take to initiate the extrication of the country from the crisis, to save the country from disintegration. The Committee for National Defense has appointed plenipotentiaries and military commissars at all levels of state administration and in some economic units. The plenipotentiary commissars have been granted the right to supervise the activity of organs of state administration from ministries to parishes. The proclamation of the Military Council for National Salvation and the decrees published today define in detail the norms of public order for the duration of martial law. The Military Council will be dissolved when the rule of law once again reigns supreme, when conditions permit the normal functioning of civil administration and of representative bodies.

However, let no one count on weakness or vacillation.

In the name of national interest, a number of people presenting a threat to the safety of the state have been interned as a precautionary measure. This group contains extremist Solidarity activists and activists of illegal antistate organizations.

On the orders of the Military Council, several dozen people who are personally responsible for bringing about a profound crisis in the state in the 1970's and who abused posts for personal gain have also been interned. The people include: Edward Gierek, Piotr Haroszewicz, Zczislaw Brudzien, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and others. A full list will be published. We will consistently purge Polish life of evil, irrespective of from where it is generated.

The Military Council will ensure conditions for a ruthless stepping up of the struggle against crime. The activities of criminal gangs will be dealt with by the courts by way of summary proceedings. Persons who engage in large-scale speculation, benefiting from illegal profits, and violating the norms of social co-existence, will be pursued and brought to account with all severity. Fortunes amassed illegally will be confiscated. Persons occupying leading posts who are guilty of negligence on duty, waste, pursuing their own, narrow interests [partykularyzm], abuse of power and an unfeeling attitude toward the concerns of the citizens will, at the suggestion of the plenipotentiaries and military commissars, be relieved of their posts after disciplinary procedures have been followed. [The Moscow radio version reads: "Persons occupying leading posts, guilty of mismanagement, misdemeanors in office, abuse of power and a bureaucratic attitude toward citizens will be relieved of their posts...."]

Respect must be restored for human work. Respect must be ensured for law and order. Personal safety must be guaranteed for everyone who wants to live and work in peace. Provisions of the special decree provide for forgiveness and leniency for certain crimes and offenses against the interests of the state committed prior to 13 December this year. We are not looking for vengeance. Those, who without ill will, allowed themselves to be carried away by emotions and yielded to false inspirations can avail themselves of this chance. Citizens, the Polish soldier has faithfully served and serves the fatherland. He has always been in the forefront, always there when needed by society. [The Moscow radio version reads: "Always in the forefront he has participated in the solution of social problems."] Today, too, he will discharge his duty with honor.

Our soldiers have clean hands. Private interests are alien to him, difficult service is not. [The Moscow radio version reads: "Private interests are alien to him, faithful service is not."] He has no goal other than the good of the nation.

The fact that we have resorted to the help of the Army can only have, and only has, a temporary nature, an extraordinary nature. The Army will not act outside the normal mechanisms of socialist democracy. [The Moscow radio version reads: "The Army will not supplant the normal mechanisms..."] Democracy, however, can be practiced and developed only in a strong state, ruled by law.

Anarchy is a negation, an enemy of democracy. We are but a drop in the stream of Polish history. It is composed not just of proud pages but also dark ones: the liberum veto [right of any single individual to veto anything], the pursuit of private interests and quarrels. [The Moscow radio version reads: "...but also dark ones: the pursuit of private interests..."] As a result we had a decline, a fall and disaster. This vicious circle must be broken at some stage. We cannot afford to have history repeat itself. We want a great Poland -- great by its achievements, its culture, its form of social life and its position in Europe. Socialism, accepted by society and constantly enriched by life's experiences, is the only path. It is such a Poland that we will build; it is such a Poland that we will defend. Party people have a special role to play in this cause. Despite mistakes that have been made, despite bitter reverses, the party, as far as the process of historical changes is concerned, continues to be an active and creative force. In order to efficiently discharge its primary mission, to cooperate fruitfully with allied forces, it must lean on people who are honest, modest and courageous, on people who in any milieu will deserve the name of fighters for social justice, for the good of the country.

It is this above all that will decide the party's authority in society -- this is its prospect. We shall cleanse the always active sources of our ideas of deformations and distortions and we shall protect the universal values of socialism, enriching them all the time with national elements and traditions. On this path, socialist ideals will become closer to the bigger part of the nation, to working people who are not party members, to the young generation and also to the healthy trend in Solidarity, especially the working class trend which, with its own forces and in its own interest, will push away from itself the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution.

In this way we understand the idea of national accord. We support it. We respect a multiplicity of views. We recognize the church's patriotic attitude. There exists a superior goal, uniting all thinking and responsible Poles: love for the fatherland, the need to strengthen independence, fought for and gained with such difficulties, and also respect for our own state. This is the strongest foundation of a genuine agreement. Citizens, just as there is no turning back from socialism, so there is no turning back to the erroneous methods and practices of pre-August 1980. Steps taken today serve to preserve the fundamental premises of the socialist renewal. All important reforms will be continued in conditions of order, businesslike discussion and discipline. This also applies to economic reform. I do not wish to make promises. We are facing a difficult period.

In order that tomorrow may be better, we must recognize the hard realities of today. We must understand the necessity of making sacrifices. I would like to attain one thing: calm. This is the fundamental condition from which a better future should begin. We are a sovereign country. From this crisis we must, therefore, emerge on our own. It is with our own hands that we must remove the threat. If this chance were to be wasted, history would not forgive the present generation.

We must put an end to the further degradation of our state's international position. A country of 36 million inhabitants, situated in the heart of Europe, cannot remain indefinitely in the humiliating role of petitioner. We cannot fail to notice that today derisory opinions about our republic, supposedly ruled by an anarchy, spring to life again. Everything possible must be done to ensure that such opinions are thrown into the rubbish heap of history.

In this difficult moment I address myself to our socialist allies and friends. We greatly value their trust and constant aid. The Polish-Soviet alliance is, and will remain, the cornerstone of the Polish raison d'etat, the guarantee of the inviolability of our borders.

Poland is, and will remain, a lasting link in the Warsaw Pact, an unfailing member of the socialist community of nations.

I address myself as well to our partners in other countries with which we wish to develop good, friendly relations. I address myself to the entire world public: We appeal for understanding for the extraordinary conditions that have arisen in Poland, as well as for the extraordinary measures that have turned out to be essential.

Our measures do not threaten anyone. They have but one goal: to remove the internal threats, thereby preventing the threat to peace and international cooperation. We intend to observe treaties and agreements to which we are a party. We want the word "Poland" always to give rise to respect and sympathy in the world.

Poles, brothers and sisters, I address myself to you as a soldier who remembers well the horrors of the war. Let not a single additional drop of Polish blood be spilled in this tormented country which has experienced so many reverses and sufferings already!

Let us jointly remove for good the specter of civil war. Let us not erect barricades where bridges are needed. I address myself to you, Polish workers: Give up, for the fatherland, your inalienable right to strike, for such period as may turn out to be necessary to overcome the gravest difficulties. We must do all we can so that the fruits of your hard work are not wasted.

I address myself to you, brother peasants: Do not allow your fellow countrymen to go hungry! Show conern for the Polish land so that it may feed us all!

I address myself to you, citizens of older generations: Save from forgetfulness the truth about the war years, about the difficult time of reconstruction. Hand it down to your sons and grandsons. Hand down to them your ardent patriotism, your readiness to make sacrifices, for the good of your native country. I address myself to you Polish mothers, wives and sisters: Spare no effort so that no more tears are shed in Polish families. I address myself to young Poles: Show civic maturity, deep reflection on your own future, the future of the fatherland. I address myself to you, teachers, creators of science and culture, engineers, doctors, writers: Let reason get the upper hand over inflamed emotions on this dangerous turn in our history! Let the intellectual function of patriotism win over illusory myths! [The Moscow radio version deletes the last sentence of this paragraph.]

I appeal to you, my comrades-in-arms, soldiers of the Polish Army on active duty and in the reserve: Be faithful to the oath you made to the fatherland for better or for worse. It is on your attitude today that the fate of the country depends. I appeal to you, functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and Security Service: Guard the state against the enemy and guard working people against lawlessness and violence.

I appeal to all citizens: An hour of difficult trial has come. We must prove equal to this trial. We must prove we are worthy of Poland. [The Moscow radio version reads: ". . . equal to this trial. We must realize that Poland needs us."]

Fellow countrymen, for the entire Polish nation and all the world to hear, I wish to repeat these immortal words: Poland has not perished so long as we are alive! [First words of the Polish national anthem]

Moscow Reports Speech

LD131430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Wocjiech Jaruzelski spoke over the radio this morning. He announced that in the face of the anarchy that is threatening the country and the irresponsible actions of extremist forces in Solidarity which are openly striving for power, martial law is being introduced in the country today by a decree of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The adventurists' hands must be tied before they push the motherland into the abyss of fratricidal strife.

A Military Council of National Salvation has been set up and military commissioners have been appointed. The commissioners are given the right to exercise control over the activities of the organs of state administration, from ministries to parishes. They are given a right to remove from leading posts, as a disciplinary action, persons who do not fulfill their duties. The Military Council of National Salvation, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, does not replace the constitutional organs of power. Its only task is to maintain lawful order in the state and create guarantees that will make it possible to restore order and discipline. This is the last path by which to start leading the country out of the crisis and save the state from collapse.

It has been decided to isolate Solidarity's extremist leaders, as well as members of illegal antisocialist organizations. A group of persons who bear responsibility for the sociopolitical and economic crisis in Poland has been isolated as well. The Military Council, Jaruzelski further stressed, will ensure conditions for a ruthless struggle aginst criminaltiy. The activity of criminal bands will be dealt wtih urgently by the courts. Individuals engaging in large-scale speculation, receiving illegal income, and breaching the norms of social life will be pursued and punished with all severity.

Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out that the party and government consistently come out for the establishment of a front of national accord and for the unification of all the patriotic forces of people in the name of the salvation of Poland.

He called for the establishment of public tranquility in the country, for the national economy to start functioning normally and for trust in and respect for the state organs of power to be restored.

Wojciech Jaruzelski called for the rallying of the ranks of the Polish United Workers' Party -- society's guiding force -- which consistently comes out for the strengthening and further building of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

Recognizing the workers' right to strike, Wojciech Jaruzelski urged them to refrain from that form of protest in order to prevent a deepening of the economic dislocation in the country.

Addressing the socialist countries, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that the Polish people highly value the friendship of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and their fraternal assistance. The Polish-Soviet alliance, he said, is and will remain the cornerstone of Polish state interests and a guarantee of the inviolability of our borders. Poland has been and will remain an inviolable link in the Warsaw Pact and a member of the socialist community. I appeal to all international public opinion, declared Jaruzelski, to understand the exceptional conditions that have arisen in Poland, to understand the emergency measures it has been necessary to take. Our actions threaten no one. They have only one aim: to remove the danger within.

TASS CITES PAPER COMMENTARY ON POLISH MARTIAL LAW

LD132108 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 13 Dec 81

["A Time of the Highest Responsibility" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec, TASS -- PAP agency has sent out a commentary which says in part:

Poland and the world held their breath for a moment. A country which is situated in the heart of Europe and is in the centre of attention of the whole world is living through historic days. The announcement about the introduction of martial law for the sake of the country's security, the creation of the Military Council of National Salvation compels all Poles to answer the following question: Ought matters have gone so far? This question was raised by General Wojciech Jaruzelski who appeared on television to address us, Poles, on questions of the highest importance.

Indeed, this ought to have been the outcome, though it could have been avoided, though only recently there was much faith that we would be able finally to come to our senses, to rise to our feet and turn the course of events which was pushing us to national tragedy, to the destruction of the state, into a precipice.

Indeed, one should have been blind and deaf and without the slightest imagination to fail to notice the struggle that went on for more than a year and the stakes in which was the seizure of power, the overthrow of the state system for some and genuine socialist renewal for others.

But often sobering up comes too late. The meeting of the Solidarity Presidium in Radom showed the true intentions already not only of the extremist forces but of the majority of the leaders of this trade union. Several days later, at the meeting of the National Commission in Gdansk, there was already no camouflage and tactical subterfuges. The Radom statements were confirmed and deepened. The guiding group of Solidarity is ready as always for everything so as to conduct to the end its game that it is playing at the expense of union members.

Solidarity promised that it would act in accordance with the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, that it would recognise and respect the alliances of the country, that it would do nothing to weaken our state system, and that it would facilitate an improvement of the people's life. But practice with every day increasingly shattered these empty promises, divided the people and work collectives. There was more and more unrest; there were strikes not backed up by any reasonable argument, protest actions, announcements of gatherings and meetings of a definite political direction. The country was being gripped by deepening anarchy, chaos and a sense of hopelessness.

Martial law does not absolve Poles of this responsibility. On the contrary, it weights down as a heavy, but necessary burden on every one of us. The martial law can last longer or shorter. Everything depends on the development of the situation -- on how we all will carry our share of responsibility. This depends on us, on our reason, on patriotism that understands supreme values and the need for sacrifices for the motherland. It also depends on whether we will be able to display the discipline that should characterise every civilised society. The speed with which we will be able to emerge from martial law, which serves -- and this is true -- normalisation dpends to a tremendous extent on the unhesitating elimination in the embryo of all seats of conflict, and on the speed with which we will start working, each in his place.

Being aware of the exceptional importance of the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who heads the Military Council of National Salvation, we all realise the supreme responsibility that is now being assumed by the Army. The Army assumes this responsibility because, as General Jaruzelski said, the Polish soldier has faithfully served and is faithfully serving his country.

TASS STATEMENT ON POLAND: SOVIET RESPONSE

LD141032 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 14 Dec 81

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS -- The following is a TASS statement which has been published here:

Events of great importance have taken place in the Polish People's Republic. In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic has introduced martial law throughout the country and a Martial Council for National Redemption has been established with W. Jaruzelski at the head.

The head of the Martial Council for National Redemption stated that the measures taken are designed to create conditions for taking Poland out of a crisis situation, to protect legality and to restore public order.

All these steps taken in Poland, are of course, its internal affair. A different interpretation of these events, made by certain circles in the West can only be regarded as an attempt to interfere in affairs which lie within the competence of the Poles only.

It is no secret to anyone that the enemies of socialism in Poland, aiming to overthrow the existing social system and deliberately deepening the crisis in the country and disorganizing its economy, have jeopardized the independence of the Polish People's Republic.

These forces strove by all means to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, friendship which shaped up in the joint struggle against fascism and which received all-round development in the course of the subsequent decades. By putting forward an anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary programme they created by their actions a direct threat to the fulfillment by Poland of its allied commitments under the Warsaw Treaty, which directly affected the interests of security of all states, parties to this treaty. It is no accident that the enemies of independent socialist Poland inside the country had the support of certain external circles in the West.

TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet leadership, all the Soviet people closely follow the events in Poland and around it. They have received with a feeling of satisfaction W. Jaruzelski's statement that the Polish-Soviet alliance has been and remains the cornerstone of Polish state interests, a guarantee of the inviolability of the Polish frontiers and that Poland has been and remains an unbreakable part of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community of states.

The Soviet people wish the fraternal Polish people success in solving the difficult problems before their country, problems of historical importance for the destinies of the Polish state, to reliably ensure the further development of the Polish People's Republic along the path of socialism and peace.

AEROFLOT SUSPENDS FLIGHTS TO WARSAW 14 DEC

NC140855 Paris AFP in English 0847 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (AFP) -- The Soviet airline Aeroflot today suspended flights to Warsaw and the Polish Embassy here stopped issuing visas, it was learned today.

There was no indication of when flights or the issuance of visas would be resumed.

AFTERMATH OF POLISH MARTIAL LAW REPORTED

Reaction in Poland 14 Dec

LD141038 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec, TASS -- A session of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, chaired by the head of the Polish Government, has been held here. It assessed the situation in the country in connection with the introduction of martial law. The Council of Ministers determined principles of the government's operation and urgent tasks stemming from the present-day situation in Poland.

According to reports reaching here, the situation in the country is returning to normal. A curfew is in force throughout the republic. The minister of the interior obliged all owners of fire arms, hunting and sporting arms and ammunition, as well as explosives to deposit them with the civilian militia within 24 hours. It is also prohibited to carry cold steel, install radio transmitting and receiving devices and use them.

According to PAP agency, the activities of all trade unions, students' and some other organizations have been suspended in connection with the introduction of martial law. Staff personnel of trade unions and elected representatives will be given an opportunity to take up other employment.

A press conference was held at the Polish Foreign Ministry for foreign correspondents accredited in the Polish People's Republic. Weslaw Gurnicki, counsellor to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out at the press conference that the sessions of the Solidarity Presidium in Radom and the All-Poland Solidarity Commission in Gdansk and decisions taken there attested to the fact that counter-revolution intended to overthrow the existing socialist system which is approved by the people, and openly prepared to seize power. The imposition of martial law and other timely measures are directed at saving People's Poland.

TASS Report

LD131606 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Dec, TASS -- Martial law was introduced in Poland today by decree of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and a Military Council of National Salvation was set up.

The people were addressed over the radio by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski. He stressed that this measure was taken in face of the anarchy threatening the country and the irresponsible activities of extremist forces in Solidarity that are openly seeking power.

The radio repeatedly broadcast Jaruzelski's appeal, the statement of the Military Council of National Salvation and the decree of the State Council on the introduction of martial law in the country.

Along with the Military Council of National Salvation, military commissars were appointed. The commissars have the right to control the activities of the bodies of state administration, from the ministries to gminas [small village or community]. The commissars have the right to dismiss in a disciplinary manner those persons from their posts who fail to fulfil their duties.

Extremist leaders of Solidarity were interned as well as members of illegal anti-socialist organisations, in particular KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. Also isolated was a group of persons responsible for the socio-political and economic crisis in Poland.

For the period of martial law the decree bans meetings, demonstrations, dissemination of publications and information without the preliminary permission of the bodies. It is not allowed to hold any strikes and protest actions. The work of societies, trade unions, associations and public organisations whose activities threaten the state system is temporarily suspended. The owners of firearms and explosives are instructed to hand them in immediately. Other measures are also being taken to ensure public order and calm in the country.

With the introduction of martial law a generally calm atmosphere remains in Warsaw, Gdansk and most other areas of the country. Reinforced details of civilian militia and Army patrols are on duty and checking motor transport and documents. The areas of Warsaw where the buildings of the Sejm, Council of Ministers and the PUWP Central Committee are located are being guarded. The capital's airport is temporarily closed. Telephones were switched off in Warsaw from the moment martial law was introduced.

As it is stressed in the statement of the Military Council of National Salvation, the Military Council, supported by the country's Armed Forces, counting on the trust and assistance of all patriotic and progressive social forces, is fully resolved to ensure internal calm and the country's security.

TASS CRITICIZES WALESA, SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

LD111922 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec, TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, received, PAP reports, members of the Executive Committee of the All-Poland Commission of Industrial Trade Unions, the working group of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions and also representatives of the main boards of a number of trade unions. Problems, linked with the aggravating economic and political situation in the country, were discussed.

Contrary to the government's calls, the Solidarity trade union organization, arranges everywhere in the country mass gatherings, at which its activists continue attacking the government, and the Polish United Workers' Party. They turn down all proposals, made by the government, to normalize the situation, its economic reform programme. Feverish preparations are under way for a general strike in eventuality, as Solidarity leaders declare, if the Sejm grants the government extraordinary powers to put things in order in the country.

It is indicative that many Solidarity committees transfer their "headquarters" directly into the territory of plants, factories, institutions, and arrange strike-coordination commissions. A new provocative slogan "After the Strike All Power Will Belong to Solidarity" was put forward.

The Solidarity leaders yesterday held a press conference in Gdansk. In the course of the press conference, Walesa practically confirmed many of the demands that were voiced by him and other Solidarity leaders at the meeting of the Presidium in Radom. Walesa stressed the need of establishing Solidarity control over activities of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. At the press conference Walesa asserted that his speech in Radom, where he and his associates proclaimed the power-seizure course, was allegedly incorrectly understood. As he said, Solidarity does not rule out an agreement. But these statements are at variance with reality. At their meeting in Radom Solidarity ringleaders fully disclosed their anti-socialist designs, and the events of the recent days only reaffirm their course aimed at overthrowing the system existing in Poland.

Counterrevolutionary forces are carrying out measures aimed at broad coordination of subversive actions of the urban and Rural Solidarity. Kulak elements stepped up their activities in the countryside. On direct instruction from Solidarity they hoard farm products, do not sell farm products to the state even by overstated purchase prices. Such actions have the aim to create a starvation situation in town, to kindle mass discontent, and to undermine the people's trust in the organs of power.

Now that the Confederation of Independent Poland, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] [as received] and Solidarity have stepped up their activities, the local and voivodship party organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party, jointly with other patriotic forces, come out still more resolutely for restoration of the pubiic order and normalization of production activities in the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU has printed a statement of the bureau of the Warsaw Voivodship committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, which says: Solidarity extremists are mounting their attacks on the party and its primary organizations.

The bureau of the Warsaw Voivodship committee of the Polish United Workers' Party declares that these irresponsible actions are of a political, openly anti-constitutional character, and provide other evidence of violation of law and order of the people's state, undermine its basic principle -- the guiding role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the socio-political life of the country.

The bureau made it incumbent upon all party members, particularly those in key posts, to resolutely fight the attempts to deprive the party of conditions for work amid the work collectives.

Our party has the historical and constitutional right to discharge the guiding role and we shall defend this right, since this right is one of the mainstays of the socialist state, runs a statement of the bureau of the Warsaw Voivodship committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It is necessary to prevent counterrevolution from furthering its designs; it is necessary to defend the socialist gains in Poland -- these are the calls of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party which are bringing together all the forces which oppose the frontal offensive of the opponents of socialism, of the people and of the party.

TASS CITES TRUD ON POLISH BRANCH TRADE UNIONS

LD120626 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0503 GMT 12 Dec 81

["TRUD on the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- In a situation of strike terrorism, the strongest psychological pressure and sometimes even physical violence from "militants" and the most frenzied "activists" of Solidarity, courage must be shown by those Polish working people who, recognizing their responsibility to society and the need for intensive and conscientious work to find a way out of the economic crisis, do not join the strikes and continue working. Among these people are members of the Polish Industrial Branch Trade Unions, writes TRUD today.

At the end of last year, notes the paper, the Polish trade union movement was subjected to serious trials. Deceived by the demagogic slogans of Solidarity, working people left the Industrial Branch Trade Unions in large groups. The most hardened and selfless representatives of the working people, firmly adopting a principled stand in defense of the vital interests of the working class, stayed in the Industrial Branch Trade Unions.

The branch trade unionists are having to defend the truth in the battle against the strident demagogues, and sometimes simply the unrestrained hooligans of Solidarity, the article says. A vivid recent example was the case involving J. Topolski, chairman of the Industrial Branch Trade Union at the Krosno "Polmo" factory. A group of hooligans from Solidarity publicly humiliated this 56-year old labor veteran. Why? Merely because this experienced worker had dared to express doubts concerning the latest demagogic appeal of Solidarity for the continuation of a strike.

Despite such provocations, the Industrial Branch Trade Unions are proffering their hand to everyone who in Poland today acts in the name of the trade union movement, proposing cooperation on issues which really do concern the interests of the working class. This is not just a fine gesture. The branch trade unionists realize that one of the basic conditions for finding a way out of the crisis is the unity of the working class and all those who seek a way out on a socialist foundation.

The branch trade unionists oppose the desire of Solidarity extremists to put the country back on a capitalist footing with a consistent struggle for People's Poland, for socialist Poland, stresses the paper.

RFE, RADIO LIBERTY ENCOURAGING POLISH SUBVERSION

LD112352 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Talk by Yuriy Borisov: "The Relics of the Cold War"]

[Text] It has long been observed that any increase in the subversive, antistate activities of the Solidarity extremists is immediately followed by an increase in Western subversive propaganda aimed at socialist Poland. The very well-informed Swiss paper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG ADMITS without beating about the bush that the events in Poland would be of a different complexion had they not been exposed to the constant influence of Western radio stations. Therefore, it would not be an exaggeration to state that the first violin in the orchestra of Western agent provocateur undoubtedly is being played by the American Radio Free Europe in Munich.

Much has changed in the world since the American intelligence organs founded that radio station over 30 years ago as a tool to be used in the cold war. However, the basic aim of the Munich poisoners -- the constant waging of psychological war against socialist countries in order to undermine the existing social system in those countries and resurrect capitalism -- has never changed.

The radio transmitters have been transformed into a large subversive center of the CIA under whose total control and direction the radio station is operating. Long before the eruption of the current events in Poland the Western special services viewed that country as the weakest link in the socialist community. Propaganda broadcasts to Poland were suitably organized. The basic goal was to contribute to shaping and developing antisocialist forces in Poland, and then, at a suitable moment, to pushing them towards actions aimed at overthrowing the socialist system. There was no lack of cash for it.

Radio Free Europe broadcasts are characterized by goading incitment. The basic means of exerting ideological and psychological pressure on people have always been the warping of facts, disinformation, glossing over the truth, blatant lies about socialism, crass anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

But this is not all. Radio transmitters have practically become the channels along which instructions are passed to counterrevolutionary elements in Poland. This is open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and is simply inadmissible in view of the universally adopted norms of interstate relations and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Washington does not even consider it advisable to hide the fact that the radio voices beamed from Munich are given an important role in the global political strategy of the United States aimed at undermining socialism. A document prepared by the research center of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty openly shows that their broadcasts should agree with the broadest goals of the United States in the international arena. And then: The radio stations' task is to spread chaos among and subvert the unity of socialist states. This provocative thesis has come to light with particular strength in Poland.

The American administration plans to expand considerably in the nearest future the scope of ideological subversion against Poland and other socialist countries. A plan for the modernization and technical reequipment of the Munich radio stations is now being urgently completed. As a result, the power of the transmitters will be doubled compared with 1975. Next year the maintenance funds of the subversive radio stations will also be increased considerably: This will allow for a large increase in personnel.

Meanwhile, a whole army of radio pirates is already active in Munich -- over 1,700 people. These are professional radio agents provocateurs, direct employees of special services, turncoats thrown out of socialist countries, people recruited from fascist remnants, Nazi war criminals.

The supporters of the counterrevolutionary organizations which have nested in Poland have been recently activated. Open appeals to provoke disturbances, to create an atmosphere of anarchy and chaos in the country, to undermine the leading role of the PZPR to struggle for the withdrawal of Poland from the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- these are the basic directions of the hysterical propaganda campaign conducted from Munich.

The West German authorities, far from undertaking anything against the subversive radio stations in the territory of the FRG, each year politely renew the licenses to broadcast. This is being done even though the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU admits that these radio stations are relics of the cold war. This is well known on the Rhine, but there are those who prefer to look the other way.

IMPORTANCE OF SCHMIDT-HONECKER MEETING VIEWED

LD222140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Viktor Glazunov report from Bonn on the Schmidt-Honecker meeting in Berlin; from the "International Diary" program with Vadim Volkov]

[Text] There is much interest in the forthcoming [as heard] visit in the Federal Republic, if only because such a summit meeting between the German states has not taken place since the beginning of the 70's. This is a situation that can in no way be described as normal even if we take into account the fact that there is political contact between the GDR and the FRG on other levels. This is why, as is correctly noted in Bonn, the meeting between the heads of the two German states is important even for its own sake.

The meeting is taking place at an important time. International politics is undergoing a difficult period but there are some encouraging factors. Proof of this is the results of the visit by Comrade Brezhnev to Bonn and the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. In these conditions the dialogue between the two German states assumes particular significance. Indeed, Europe's political climate depends to a great extent on the state of these relations, especially if one takes into account the fact that these two neighboring states find themselves at the junction of two military-political groupings, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It is precisely the questions of detente and peace, most people believe, that will figure prominantly at the meeting; questions that have become particularly acute in connection with Washington's intentions to turn the FRG into its main nuclear missile deployment area on the European Continent.

PRAVDA CITES HUSAK-HONECKER COMMUNIQUE

PM011659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Common Stand"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec -- The GDR and Czechoslovakia wholly support the USSR's initiatives aimed at ensuring lasting peace throughout the world. They evaluate the results of the visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as new confirmation of the Soviet Union's indefatigable desire to implement the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to avert the threat of nuclear war. This is emphasized in the communique on the results of the friendly visit of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to Czechoslovakia and his talks with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The GDR and Czechoslovakia, the document points out, resolutely condemn the Reagan administration's aggressive policy and oppose its attempts to create dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world and to interfere in other states' affairs. In the present international situation, which has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialist circles, the unity, cohesion and vigorous joint actions of the socialist community countries in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament are acquiring special significance. The GDR and the CSSR express determination to continue promoting the development of cooperation between the fraternal countries and the strengthening of their collaboration within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The sides condemned the hegemonist policy of the present Beijing leadership, which acts in concert with imperialism's reactionary forces.

The two states' leaders pointed to the serious danger of the crisis development in Poland. The GDR and the CSSR, the communique emphasizes, will continue to support the communists and all true patriots and champions of socialism in Poland in their struggle against counterrevolution and in their efforts to resolve internal problems and to strengthen the socialist system in the country.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the SED and the CPCZ and between the GDR and the CSSR and advocated their further strengthening.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION

LD120442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today received a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, headed by Vaclav David, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. This delegation participated in the work of the Fifth All-Union Conference of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society.

BCP WORKERS' DELEGATION IN USSR 30 NOV-4 DEC

PM111555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchanging Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP a delegation of BCP party workers headed by R. Dokov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee industry section, was in the Soviet Union 30 November through 4 December.

The Bulgarian comrades acquainted themselves with the CPSU's experience of directing the development of scientific and technical progress in nonferrous metallurgy. They had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee heavy industry section and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and visited a number of organizations and industrial enterprises.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE -- The members of a Bulgarian delegation have returned home after visiting Tashkent. During their stay in the Tashkent Oblast, they acquainted themselves with the experiences of local administrators in the organization of farms as well as in contributing toward cultural activities. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Dec 81 GF]

GROMYKO, NETHERLANDS OFFICIAL DISCUSS ARMS PLANS

LD111750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received a delegation of the Permanent Foreign Affairs Commission of the Netherlands States General Second Chamber which is on a visit to the Soviet Union, led by Schouten, chairman of the commission.

During the course of their conversation both sides expressed concern at the present complication of the international situation and stressed the need for efforts by statesmen of all countries, as well as parliamentary, political and public circles, to improve the situation, restrain the arms race and develop a dialogue between states to eliminate differences, settle conflicts and ease tension in relations between countries where such tension exists.

The question of nuclear weapons is the central issue. The Soviet side particularly emphasized the danger arising from the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear missiles on the continent of Europe for the purpose of sharply disturbing the arms balance in Europe which exists between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko drew attention to the proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG. They contain a program of curtailing nuclear weapons in Europe so that in the final analysis there would be no nuclear weapons in Europe at all, neither medium-range nor tactical.

The Soviet Union is in favor of seeking an outcome of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva that would ensure that nobody's security would be infringed, but the level of military confrontation in Europe would be reduced. It was noted that the Soviet Union expects that these new Soviet initiatives will be looked at with every attention and objectivity in the West, including in the Netherlands.

Frans van Agt, Netherlands ambassador to the USSR was present during the conversation.

On the same day the delegation had talks with members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Union, the deputies stressed, is consistently pursuing in the international arena a course toward eliminating the threat of war, especially a nuclear war, and toward disarmament, relaxation of international tension and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. A further vivid confirmation of the Soviet state's active peace-loving policy was Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. The progress and results of the latest Soviet-West German summit meeting was a major political step in implementing the peace program of the eighties.

We came to the USSR, Schouten said, in order to exchange opinions on problems of peace and international tension, and limiting the arms race. The people of our country highly assess the Soveit Union's role in liberating the Netherlands and Europe from fascism. It is deeply concerned at the threat to a peaceful future for the continent. A convincing manifestation of this was the recent antiwar demonstration, one of the biggest in the country's history, held in the Netherlands.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT ACCUSED OF ESPIONAGE

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec, TASS — The ambassador of Sweden to the USSR Carl de Geer was invited today to the Foreign Ministry of the USSR. As has been learned, he was told that S. Teste, correspondent of the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, accredited in Moscow, is violating Soviet legislation by trying to collect information concerning defence, taking photos of military equipment and closed installations.

According to well-informed sources, the ambassador was told about concrete facts of the illegal activities of the Swedish correspondent. It was stressed that this kind of activity is incompatible with the status of a journalist and is against law and that in this connection the Swedish side is expected to take appropriate measures with regard to the DAGENS NYHETER correspondent S. Teste.

TRADE WITH FRANCE RISES; GAS PIPLINE NEEDED

LD130036 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 12 Dec 81

["Course of Partnership and Cooperation" -- TASS headline, by TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS -- Soviet-French trade and economic relations continue to develop along the line of ascent. This is evidenced by the results of developing trade between the Soviet Union and other countries in three quarters of this year, published by the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry. These data show, first of all, stability of trading contacts between the two countries. France, like the previous year, remains the USSR's third partner in trade with industrialised capitalist countries, after the Federal Republic of Germany and Finland. Trade between the Soviet Union and France increased by nearly eight percent compared with nine months last year and amounted to 3,000 million roubles.

There are all necessary objective conditions for promoting bilateral trade between the USSR and France. This inlcudes, first of all, the available experience in increasing trade between the two countries every year. Thus the value of Soviet - French trade amounted to 9,000 million roubles between 1975 and 1979, that is, trebled over the previous five years (1970-1974). Last year, trade between the USSR and France augmented to 3,800 million roubles, showing an increase of 43 percent against the 1979 level. There is accord to enhance substantially the volume of reciprocal deliveries between 1980 and 1985 on a balanced basis.

The Soviet Union believes that there are good, though not fully used possibilities for promoting Soviet-French trade, economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

The logic of developing trade and economic links between the two countries prompts the need to scale new heights in expanding and deepening the present level of cooperation and filling it with a new content. The projected construction of a trans-European gas pipeline is of much interest to both sides. For the Soviet Union, its realisation would mean faster development of natural gas deposits. For France, which already receives Soviet natural gas, as well as for other Western European countries, this would mean orders for gas equipment manufacturing enterprises and additional deliveries of big amounts of a valuable raw material.

FRENCH JOURNALIST VISITS SITES IN UZBEK SSR

GF121701 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] (Marc Lechain), director of publications of L'HUMANITE, the central organ of the French Communist Party, is currently acquainting himself with life in the Uzbek SSR. He has already been received by the Uzbek Commuunist Party and visited the Lenin museum in Tashkent.

U.S. STATEMENTS, ANTI-LIBYAN POLICY ASSESSED

Anti-Libyan 'Hysteria'

LD111730 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The Reagan administration has asked all American citizens in Libya to return home at once, and has imposed a ban on the visit to the Arab country by Americans. Our news analyst, Leonid Rassadin, makes these remarks:

So Washington has taken yet another action against Libya, an action openly hostile. This was on the pretext that Libya has allegedly sent terrorists into the United States to make a series of attempts on the life of top-ranking (?American) officials. The White House has even announced that it holds proof of such a plot; but what this truth is has yet not been revealed, and no wonder, since no such proof exists. The claim has been exposed as a lie by the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said Washington has invented this in order to unleash a war against Libya. Moreover, if the assassination plot existed it was the American one against him, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The U.S. authorities, he said, had planned several attempts on his life, once through poisoning.

The anti-Libyan hysteria in the United States seems to have reached its climax. It is no longer secret that punitive sanctions against Libya can now be taken any time -- economic, political and military. One of them provides for ending the import of Libyan oil. Military action too is being considered. According to the American newspaper Boston GLOBE the Pentagon is studying the possibility of air strikes against Libya and of major U.S. naval exercises off the Libyan coast, with troops using not dummies, but combat rockets and shells. One would think the United States and Libya were in a state of war; but they are not, and since they are not, the logical conclusion that suggests itself is that the United States is openly engaged in the practice of terrorism, a practice that has become official U.S. policy with respect to (?southern) nations not only in the Middle East, but also Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The example involving Libya is by no means the only one. A similar policy of blackmail and intimidation is being used against Cuba and Nicaragua, and again Washington is making up all manner of lies to mask its intensive preparations for an armed aggression, and in the process to prepare world public opinion for actions of this kind. The new campaign of threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and other independent countries is part and parcel of the military preparations carried out by the United States administration.

Libyan Statement

LD120718 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Dec, TASS -- The Libyan Jamahiriyah has firmly refuted the slanderous inventions of the U.S. administration which asserts that U.S. citizens working in Libya are allegedly threatened by some danger.

A statement issued by the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the General People's Committee of Libya says that the Libyan leadership will continue to take care of ensuring the freedom and security of all foreigners, including Americans, who are in the country's territory.

U.S. Preparing Armed Provocation

LD121308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1151 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 12 Dec (TASS) -- The U.S. administration is preparing for armed provocation against Libya. A White House representative at a press conference pointedly refused to rule out the possibility of armed actions with regard to Libya. In London U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the U.S. 6th Fleet is fully "ready in case of necessity" to carry out an operation "to evacuate" American personnel from Libya.

The NBC Television company, quoting sources in the White House, has reported that President R. Reagan has set up a special interdepartmental operations group which will "follow the development of events in Libya on a daily basis." This group includes representatives of the Pentagon, State Department and National Security Council apparatus.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comment

LD120614 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0513 GMT 12 Dec 81

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: What Is Behind Washington's Anti-Libyan Campaign" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- In stoking up an atmosphere of military psychosis and making open threats against Libya, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today, the United States is trying to force Libya to renounce its anti-imperialist course and its sharp criticism of the Camp David separate agreements between Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo. At the same time, the aim is pursued of weakening the National Steadfastness Front, which comprises Algeria, Libya, Syria, the PDRY and the Palestine Liberation Organization. In a meeting in Aden, the front expressed its determination to work toward drafting a concrete program of action designed to thwart the perfidious plot of the United States and its allies in the Near East.

There is every reason for such an assessment, stresses the newspaper. "If one links the anti-Libyan orgy with Washington's sale of the AWACS system to Saudi Arabia, U.S. creation of military bases in Oman and Somalia, planned deliveries of weapons to Egypt and Sudan and the agreement on the stationing of the notorious 'multinational forces' in Sinai, then one is fully justified in concluding that preparations are under way for the establishment of direct U.S. military domination over the Arab world, and above all of its oil-bearing regions."

NOVOYE VREMYA ON U.S.-ISRAELI MEMORANDUM

LD111628 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- The U.S.-Israeli memorandum on understanding in strategic cooperation "has actually given the United States the right to use Israel's territory as a launching pad for military adventures in the Middle East", the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says today.

The weekly says that the memorandum envisaging the setting up of a coordination council to (?cover) such issues as preparations for joint war games and the stationing of U.S. weapons in Israel has touched off angry outbursts in Arab countries and has provoked world-wide public criticism. "Characteristically, in Israel itself it also came under strong fire from opposition", the NEW TIMES says. "Washington has tried to explain the signing of the unprecedented document by repeating the same old story of a mythical 'Soviet threat' and by stressing a (?desire) to combat 'international terrorism'. Meanwhile, the increasing merger of Israeli militarism and the U.S. military power is practical encouragement of Tel Aviv's aggressive policy with terrorism as one of its hallmarks."

The weekly says Israel stepped up military ventures against Arab countries and this has resulted in a (?marked) shift to the right in its domestic political scene, which is further proof that foreign and home policies are closely interlinked.

"Nationalist hysteria with a sickening flavour of Zionism has provided the nutritive ground for the emergence of such openly pro-fascist parties as Tehiya, Gush Emunim, Kakh [Me'ir Kahana's party], now maintaining busy activity".

"The policy for escalating terrorist military ventures and the crisis of the Camp David 'peace process' have contributed to Israel's further international isolation".

"The danger of fascism in Israel is now greater than ever", the NEW TIMES emphasises. It says Israel's atmosphere of terror and violence has heightened the danger of a new war in the Middle East.

UK PAPER REPORTS U.S. PLAN TO INVADE IRAN

LD140506 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] London, 13 Dec, TASS -- The London newspaper SUNDAY TIMES reports that the United States has worked out a secret plan which envisages a U.S. military invasion of the territory of southern Iran. According to the newspaper, the plan codenamed "Tripwire" envisages the defence of the U.S. interests in the Middle East and has been worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. President Reagan and his closest advisers have approved of the "Tripwire".

The SUNDAY TIMES points out that the elaboration of the plan was started way back under President Carter. However, it was finally formulated only after the Republican administration came to power. The Tripwire envisages, in particular, the bringing of the U.S. troops into the territories of Turkey, Pakistan, Persian Gulf states, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya, across the territories of which the U.S. so-called "line of defence" will run. The newspaper wrties that the United States is prepared to execute the plan as soon as President Reagan considers the situation serious enough.

The newspaper describes such U.S. preparations as brinkmanship and emphasizes that the U.S. administration's actions arouse growing concern among the states of the region which in an increasingly resolute way express their discontent over the build-up of Washington's military presence in that part of the world.

The SUNDAY TIMES points out that the United States has already assigned more than $1 billion for the modernization and creation of new military bases in the Middle East.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE COMMUNIQUES REPORTED

LD111346 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Dec, TASS -- Iranian troops have started an offensive on the city of Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province, says a communiuqe of the joint headquarters of the Iranian Armed Forces. It says that Iranaian units advancing from the city of Bostan have achieved considerable success. Iraqi planes bombed the city of Dezful, destroying about a hundred houses.

The high command of Iraq says in its communique that during the past twenty-four hours Iraqi troops destroyed a combat action 86 Iranian servicemen, great amounts of military equipment and two ammunition depots. Iraqi aircraft continued bombing enemy positions.

SOVIET POWER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN IRAN

GF111825 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, some days ago a group of representatives of the Soviet Foreign Trade Agency Tekhnopromeksport left for the Islamic Republic of Iran. This agency specializes in constructing hydroelectic and thermal power stations and in installing electical energy transfer lines.

We requested Vladimir (Ivaninko), director of permanent committee for Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation, to explain this matter. He writes:

Tekhnopromeksport has extensive dealings with Iranian organizations (?concerned) with problems of the construction and development of electrical power stations. Among others, with the cooperation of this agency, a huge hydroelectric complex on the (?Aral) river between Iran and the Soviet Union has been constructed. It consists of a basin and floodway network for irrigation of fields and a hydroelectric station on the Iranian bank of the river.

The hydroelectric complex of (?Aral) has been operating for about 10 years now. During this period wheat and cotton harvests have increased rapidly and amazingly in fields irrigated by the waters of the (?Aral) and the power station has produced tens of millions of kilowatts of power.

Soviet and Iranian organizations have jointly decided to start construction of a series of dams and electricity production units on the (?Aral) river in view of the fast increasing needs of the [name indistinct] district for hydroelectricity and the economic usefulness of the complex. This cooperation, like the previous project, will be implemented on the basis of parity; expenditure on the construction of the water and power installations will be borne equally by both parties.

At present organizations of Iran and the Soviet Union are collaborating in planning a water and power complex at (Khoda Afarin) and (Qezkha'esi). When completed, the project will enable Iran and the Soviet Union to bring tens of thousands of hectares more land in their territories under irrigation and to obtain (?millions) of kilowatts of additional energy. In other words, the cooperation between the organizations of Iran and the Soviet Union benefits both parties.

This mutual benefit is one of the positive criteria that the Soviet Union has always followed in economic cooperation with Iran. However, the cooperation of Tekhnopromeksport with the Energy Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not been confined to the construction of hydroelectric power stations. Some years ago this Soviet organization embarked on the construction of the largest thermal power plant in Ramin in the vicinity of the city of Ahvaz in southern Iran. This powerplant consists of four generators with a total capacity of 1,260 kw. Tekhnopromeksport, which is the sole contractor, handed over the necessary equipment and machinery to Iran and sent its advisers to Iran to assemble and adjust the equipment. The assembly and construction operations expanded and more than 3,000 Iranian workers, technicians and engineers had (?a chance) to use their energy and skills. In addition to the power station, a railroad and gas pipeline leading to the power station were installed. Construction of housing units and other buildings began, and this in itself provided hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of Iranians with employment.

In October 1979 the first unit of the Ramin thermal power station went into operation with a capacity of 315,000 kw. This unit functioned successfully for over a year. Construction work on the second unit of the power unit continued satisfactorily. However, due to the beginning of military operations in this area, construction was halted. Soviet organizations expressed their willingness to resume construction and production of the power station when the situation in the area was normalized. The resumption of work on the Ramin power station is one of fundamental issues which the representatives of Tekhnopromeksport intend to discuss in Iran.

At present another large thermal powerplant with a capacity of 8,000 kw near the city of Esfahan will be constructed in Iran with the assistance of Tekhnopromeksport. When it goes into operation, it will give a strong impetus to the progress and development of this industrial area and will become a source of increased employment for residents near the site.

As the facts indicate, Iranian-Soviet economic cooperation is of immense significance for Iran. Proof is that Soviet organizations are setting up agencies in Iran in order to respond to Iran's vital economic needs.

Vladimir (Ivaninko), director of the Permanent Committee for Iranian-Soviet Economic Cooperation, writes in conclusion: These agencies will eventually become completely the property of the Government of Iran and will be for the (?progress) and prosperity of the people of Iran.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES HUSAYN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD272200 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan conveying to him and the friendly Jordanian people congratulations and good wishes of prosperity and successes on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

The king of Jordan in his reply message expressed gratitude on behalf of the people, the government and on his own behalf for the congratulations and good wishes, and extended his best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev.

The messages express confidence that fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

ARMENIA'S SARKISOV RECEIVES ARAB DELEGATION

PM091457 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Nov 81 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Reception at the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] on 26 November B.Ye. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Presidium, received a delegation of the Arab Interparliamentary Union headed by its general secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman (Buti), which has arrived in Yerevan. The delegation comprises Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Syrian People's Council Foreign Affairs Committee; Taha Yasin 'Ali, member of the Iraqi National Council; Muthanna Husayn, member of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; 'Umar ash-Shihabi, member of the Palestine National Council, and Delegation Secretary Ahmad Muqays.

Expressing gratitude for the warm welcome on behalf of the delegation members, in the ensuing talks 'Abd ar-Rahman (Buti) spoke about the activity of the Arab Interparliamentary Union. He said that 15 parliaments of Arab countries now belong to this organization, which was set up in 1974.

B.Ye. Sarkisov familiarized the guests with the activity of the Armenian SSR's Supreme legislative organ and spoke of the successes achieved by the republic's working people in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. He pointed out that the working people of Armenia, like the entire Soviet people, warmly support the Arab peoples' just struggle.

The reception, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere was attended by M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Dzh. S. Kirakosyan, Armenian SSR foreign minister; M.A. Mstoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet; L.P. Manaseryan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission; G.A. Saakyan, administrator of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.L. Kuzmin, chief of a sector of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials.

BRIEFS

IRAQI DELEGATION -- An Iraqi delegation headed by Khayrullah Musa, director of Baghdad's Education Department, has visited the Turkmen SSR. During their stay the guests visited educational institutions in cities and towns and were received by Meredgul Aliyeva, Turkmen education minister. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81 GF]

SOUTH AFRICA USING SECRET U.S. BASE IN AUSTRALIA

LD121732 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] London, 12 Dec, TASS -- The magazine AFRICAN NOW, published here, reports that the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa uses the U.S. supersecret communications and naval base at North-West Cape in Western Austrialia. The U.S. military command which exercises an undivided sway in North-West Cape does not even get around informing the Australian authorities of what takes place at the base.

According to the magazine AFRICAN NOW, through the base Pretoria receives reconnaissance data on the movement of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean area as well as information obtained as a result of the interception of messages radioed by the ships. For its part, the Pentagon on the basis of reciprocity receives detailed information concerning the Indian and Atlantic Oean areas from the South African electronic reconnaissance centre at Silvermein near Simonstown.

That radio espionage centre is fitted out with "advokaat" military radar system. Its branches are stationed at Durban and the Namibian port of Walvis Bay. The electronic installations are in control of the sea and air expanses from the South Pole to the Tropicof the Cancer, ensuring observation over more than 50 countries. The USA and its other NATO allies actively use the system.

According to the African press, Washington gives assistance to the Republic of South Africa in the enlargement and modernisation of the naval base in Simonstown, which is assigned the leading role in plans for the creation of the so-called South Atlantic treaty organization (SATO).

USSR ORGANIZATIONS SEND FOOD, MEDICINE TO SWAPO

PM111159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "In Accordance With the Laws of Solidarity"]

[Text] In connection with the South African military's barbaric bombing raids on Namibian refugee camps in Angola the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Peace Fund sent to Luanda two planeloads of material aid (food and medicines) bound for the South West Africa People's Organization.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM081057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "According to Party Ties Plan"]

[Text] A delegation of party press workers from the Benin People's Revolutionary Party headed by (P. Osho), member of the party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee's Standing Commission on the Press and Propaganda, was in the Soviet Union 21 November through 3 December in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

The delegation familiarized itself with the experience of the CPSU leadership in the mass media and the activity of the Soviet press organs and radio and television in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The guests were received at CPSU Central Committee sections and visited the Lithuanian SSR.

SUPREME COURT VIEWS PROPERTY THEFT, SPECULATION

FM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 6

[Tass report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has been held.

It examined the question of enhancing the role of the courts in combating thefts of state and social property. The plenum resolution pointed out to the courts that when administering justice they must take into account the heightened social danger of thefts of state and social property seriously prejudicing the interests of the state, ensure a full and comprehensive examination of the facts surrounding each crime, identify and call to account all those involved in the theft and avoid any leniency when punishing persistent thieves -- the organizers of and active participants in criminal acts and people regularly carrying out thefts and leading a parasistic way of life.

It stressed the danger of petty thefts of state and social property and the importance of consistently combating them.

The courts must coordinate their work more closely with other law-enforcement organs and constantly strengthen ties with labor collectives and the public by instilling in citizens a genuinely communist attitude toward the people's property. It is necessary to strictly observe the demands of the law on full compensation for material damage caused by plunderers. As regards instances of connivance at thefts, extravagance and mismanagement which come to light when cases are being examined, the courts are obliged to make reports and raise the question of bringing the guilty parties to account. The examination of cases of theft should help in every way to create around thieves an atmosphere of intolerance and public censure and inevitable punishment, and should serve to prevent and eradicate thefts.

The plenum listened to reports on the courts' observance of legislation governing liability for speculation. It was noted that some courts underestimate the social danger of speculation, are lenient in the punishment of people guilty of this crime and fail to apply the law on confiscation of their property in cases where this is required.

The plenum made it incumbent on the courts not to confine themselves to sentencing speculators in accordance with the law but also to ascertain whether the people who assisted the speculators have been identified and brought to justice and whether it has been established whence they got the goods. It is necessary to react more keenly to shortcomings and omissions in the organization of trade and to the violation of the rules governing the sale of goods. The struggle against petty speculation must be stepped up. The courts must strictly observe the demands of the law on confiscation of the goods involved in the speculation and also of the money and assets acquired by criminal means.

The plenum also examined other matters.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LEGAL MATTERS

LD101530 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 10 Dec 81

["Protection of Interests of Citizens" -- TASS Headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- The participants in the conference, which was held at the Procurator's Office of the USSR today, discussed the course of implementation of the task in light of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the November (1981) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev's instructions on increasing measures to combat offenses of the law.

A report was delivered by Procurator General of the USSR Aleksandr Rekunkov.

The conference discussed questions pertaining to perfecting the work of investigating authorities; stepping up measures to combat crimes against the life, health and dignity of citizens; implementation of the demands of the law as regards a comprehensive, full and objective investigation into any criminal case.

It was noted at the conference that one of the most important trends in the activity of the investigating authorities is resolute measures to combat misappropriation of people's wealth, graft, black-marketeering, mismanagement, upward distorted reports and other violations of state discipline as well as against such antisocial phenomena as alcoholism, hooliganism and parasitism.

Special emphasis was laid on enhancing the role of the procurator's office in the protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens and their education in the spirit of respect for the laws.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET OPENING SESSION REPORTED

PM140935 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Sittings of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in the great Kremlin Palace in Moscow at 1000 hours 1 December 1981.

The deputies and guests stood to greet Comrades Yu. V. Andropov, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov with tumultuous prolonged applause.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, took the chair.

Those present stood in honor of the memory of deceased Deputies S.S. Narovchatov and A.A. Perventsev.

The floor was given to Deputy N.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, for a report on the results of the verification of the authority of a deputy elected since the Third Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet resolved unanimously to recognize the authority of Deputy I.L. Paristyy, elected 11 October 1981 for Moscow's Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral Okrus No 15.

The following session agenda was then unanimously approved:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85.

2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1981.

3. On the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 and on the execution of the RSFSR State Budget for 1980.

4. On the draft RSFSR laws on the Adygeyskaya, Gorno-Altayskaya, Yevreyskaya, Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya and Kakasskaya Autonomous Oblasts.

5. On the ratification of RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, decree.

The report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981 was delivered by Deputy N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan.

The report on the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 and on the execution of the RSFSR State Budget for 1980 was delivered by Deputy A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR minister of finance.

The report of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget and other standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1982 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1981, on the RSFSR State Budget for 1982 and on the execution of the RSFSR State Budget for 1980 was delivered by Deputy V.S. Kuzmichev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet passed on to a discussion of the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda. Deputies S.M. Kolomin, (Lyublinskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow), V.V. Sipatova (Proletarskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkovskaya Oblast), A.P. Dumachev (Korablestritelnyy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad), N.Ya. Golub (Kurganinskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnodarskiy Kray) and V.P. Abovskiy (Yemelyanovskiy Electoral Okrug, Krasnoyarskiy Kray), spoke in the debates.

The second sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet opened at 1600 hours in the great Kremlin Palace.

Comrades Yu. V. Andropov, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov and M.S. Solometsev were on the platform.

Deputy N.M. Gribachev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet took the chair.

The discussion of the reports on the first three questions on the session's agenda continued. Deputies V.S. Pestov (Ramenskiy City Electoral Okrug, Moskovskaya Oblast), V.T. Kovalev (Petrovskiy Electoral Okrug, Stavropolskiy Kray), S.I. Christoplyasov (Bereznikovskiy Electoral Okrug, Permaskaya Oblast), V.I. Romanov (Gornomariyskiy Electoral Okrug, Mariyskaya ASSR), G.K. Skryabin (Shchelkovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Moskovskaya Oblast), V.Ye. Sharov (Kurskiy Electoral Okrug, Kurskaya Oblast) and F.I. Pogostinskaya (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Chitinskaya Oblast) spoke in the debates.

The session is continuing its work.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

PM111653 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 3 December to examine the question of the work of Soviet organs with leading cadres of RSFSR sovkhozes and kolkhozes in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of party Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was pointed out at the session that an important condition of the successful development of the agroindustrial complex is to provide agricultural production with skilled cadres and to enhance the role and responsibility of leaders and specialists for realizing the plans for the further development of agriculture.

Fulfilling the party's decisions and instructions on questions of the selection, placing and training of cadres, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and local agricultural organs are doing definite work to improve the composition and enhance the vocational training of leaders and specialists of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum the number of leaders and specialists with higher education on RSFSR farms has increased 240 percent.

There are, on average, 24 specialists with diplomas for every farm. They include many talented production organizers who know their work well and skillfully mobilize labor collectives to achieve high results.

A harmonious system for training cadres and raising their qualifications has been created in the republic. Specialists are trained in 56 agricultural VUZES and university faculties and 271 technical colleges.

Over the past 10 years more than 800,000 leading workers and specialists have been through organized forms of cadre studies. This has had a positive influence on raising the standard of production leadership, accelerating scientific and technical progress in agriculture, increasing the production of arable and livestock products and strengthening farms' economy.

At the same time it was pointed out at the session that the work of autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and agricultural organs with kolkhoz and sovkhoz leading cadres still does not fully accord with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress or the scale of the tasks which the party has set agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan. There are shortcomings in training, selecting, placing and assigning cadres: On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes proper concern is not shown for young specialists, for creating the necessary housing, cultural and domestic conditions for them or for strengthening middle-link cadres.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers outlined measures to further improve work with kolkhoz and sovkhoz leading cadres.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session also discussed questions of the work of Soviet and economic organs to ensure that high harvests of agricultural crops are obtained in 1982, additional measure to improve supplies of foodstuffs to the population and progress in meeting the targets for an increase in consumer goods production.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

INFORMATION REPORT ON 2 DEC ARMENIAN CP PLENUM

PM111027 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Armenian CP Central Committee plenum was held on 2 December.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming from the Plenum Decisions and the Speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard a report from Comrade G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1981-85 and on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982" and a report from Comrade Dzh.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance, "On the State Budget of the Armenian SSR for 1982 and on the Execution of the State Budget of the Armenian SSR for 1980."

The following took part in the debates on the reports: Comrade L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; Comrade T.M. Sarkisyan, weaver at Leninakan's May Uprising cotton textile production association; Comrade G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of Kirovakan Gorkom; Comrade G.V. Tardzhumanyan, Armenian SSR minister of agriculture;

Comrade E.T. Arutyunyan, team leader in Yerevan's Elektropribor production association; Comrade M.O. Khachatryan, first secretary of Ashtarakskiy Raykom; Comrade G.A. Tatevosyan, Armenian SSR minister of rural construction; Comrade Ch.B. Mailyan, team leader on the Mrgashen Sovkhoz, Nairiyskiy Rayon; Comrade M.S. Ayrapetyan, first secretary of Yekhegnadzorskiy Raykom; and Comrade B.A. Tumasyan, general director of the Armelektrosvet production association.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

The concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

With that the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS BOOK ON ARMENIANS

PM111029 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49 on 4 December publishes on pages 22-23 a 2,100-word article by Doctor of Historical Sciences G.A. Arutyunov and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences G.L. Yepiskoposov under the headline "Thieves of Memory," on a recently published anthology entitled "Facts from the Turkish Armenians" published in Istanbul in Turkish, English and French. The anthology, they say, is "very far from genuinely scientific in its aims and tasks." The book is devoted to the status of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, and the authors of the article assert that contrary to the book's assertions, a policy of "genocide" was pursued with respect to Armenians in Ottoman Turkey; and cite other publications in support of their view, concluding that "the peoples of the world must always remember the danger of genocide" and remain "vigilant."

COMMENTATOR PRAISES HUMAN RIGHTS IN USSR

LD071552 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 7 Dec 81

["USSR: Human Rights" -- TASS headline, by TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- On Thursday the world will mark another anniversary of the adoption, in 1948, by the U.N. General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In paying tribute to the lofty and noble humanitarian ideals of this international instrument, the Soviet people take pride in the awareness that the USSR Constitution reflects all the provisions of the declaration. The rights and freedoms of the Soviet people laid down in the USSR Constitution are much more diverse, broader and more meaningful than those proclaimed in the constitutions of the capitalist countries.

It is especially important to stress that the USSR Constitution both proclaims these rights and freedoms and assures their practical implementation on the scale of the entire country.

For instance, equality of all before the law is assured by the legal institutions of the Soviet state. Any violation of the equality is a punishable offence in the USSR. The equality of the USSR people, big and small, whose number runs into over a hundred -- is assured by the fair representation in the USSR Supreme Soviet -- the Soviet parliament, and the harmonious development of the economies of the union republics and by national cultural institutions -- teaching at schools and court procedures are carried out in the national languages. Newspapers, magazines and books, films, theatre performances, television and radio broadcasts -- all these are in the national languages.

The Soviet Constitution proclaims the right to work, assuring the practical exercise of the right by the planned conduct of the national economy and consequently -- by the planned creation of jobs, free-of-charge occupational and advanced specialized training. The USSR guarantees both jobs and a just remuneration of labour by quantity and quality.

The USSR Constitution proclaims the right to free education of all types -- from primary school through higher education. Some of the categories of pupils of secondary schools have all their expenses fully paid by the state, while students of higher education establishments draw stipends from the state. The constitutional right of the Soviet people to health care is assured by free medical aid of all kinds without any exception. And the right to social security -- by a system of state pensions whose receipt requires no previous contributions of deductions.

The right of Soviet people to rest is guaranteed by the granting of paid leaves to all categories of workers and a broad network of trade union sanatoriums, rest homes and boarding houses, the expenses of staying in which are totally or partly paid for by the state.

The USSR is the world's first country where the right to a home has become a constitutional right. It is also guaranteed in practice by the massive-scale housing construction by the state, the free of charge granting of homes in the state apartment houses, low rent which does not exceed 3-5 per cent of the family budget. Housing rent in the USSR has been kept stable from 1928, and in the last ten years more than 100 million people moved to new flats.

One can state with confidence that the USSR has practically assured the exercise of the basic human right -- the right to respectable existence without exploitation, to enjoy conditions from a versatile and harmonious development of man. This right won 64 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution is assured in the everyday life of the Soviet people by the USSR Constitution.

PARENTS 'WITHDRAW OBJECTION' TO ALEKSEYEVA EXIT

LD121446 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 12 Dec 81

["At the Department of Visas and Registrations of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA reported today that in connection with the fact that the parents of E. K. Alekseyeva withdrew their objections to their daughter's departure from the Soviet Union, a decision has been taken to grant her exit documents by way of exception.

MORE AFP COVERAGE ON SAKHAROV-ALEKSEYEVA CASE

IZVESTIYA Confirms Visa

NC121628 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 12 Dec (AFP) -- A four-line news item on the last page of the government newspaper IZVESTIYA today confirmed that Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov, would be granted an exit visa by Soviet authorities.

IZVESTIYA explained the "exceptional" decision by declaring that Miss Alekseyeva's parents had lifted their objection to their daughter's departure from the USSR. The visa had been initially refused on grounds her parents strongly opposed it.

Today, Miss Alekseyeva boarded a train for provincial Gorkiy to visit her in-laws, who have lived there in forced residence since the physicist and Nobel Prize winner was banished from Moscow.

Visa Received

NC141003 Paris AFP in English 0959 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, daughter-in-law of dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov, today collected her exit visa and was expected to leave the Soviet Union before December 21.

Bonner to Visit Moscow

NC141020 Paris AFP in English 1009 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (AFP) -- On leaving the visa office, Miss Alekseyeva said that she was waiting to see the Nobel Peace Prize-winner's wife, Elena Bonner, due in Moscow on Wednesday, before fixing her departure for the United States.

Over the weekend, Miss Alekseyeva visited the couple in a hospital in Gorkiy -- where Prof Sakharov has been in internal exile for almost two years. She reported that both were making a good recovery from the lengthy fast, though the physicist had lost 11 kilos (24 lbs).

OSLO PAPER CITES ESTONIAN LEADER ON 'UNREST'

PM111519 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Dec 81 p 9

[Aasmund Willersrud interview with Estonian CP First Secretary Karl Vayno: "No Foundation for Opposition in Estonia"]

[Text] "Nothing happened, and nothing could happen in Tallin after the so-called strike call for 1 December. There is no foundation -- whether economic or political -- for a strike in Estonia," Estonian CP First Secretary Karl Vayno told AFTENPOSTEN. The first secretary is in Norway in connection with the Norwegian CP's national congress, at which he is representing the CPSU, and he told us how trusting and comradely the relationship between the two parties is.

"It is with pride that we can state that Estonia's industrial production has increased 48 times over since 1940," said Vayno, who is himself a native Estonian and a fully qualified energy engineer. He became first secretary 3 and 1/2 years ago.

"It is totally unrealistic to look at the economy in each Soviet republic in isolation," he said, "because each one makes a contribution to the whole."

[Question] What about this year's grain harvest?

[Answer] I believe it was the worst year for 10-20 years. We had a wet spring and summer. This makes things bad for the potatoes. The rain destroyed large areas under cultivation. But there is no crisis, no one will starve.

Our conversation moved toward the reported unrest, the demonstrations against Moscow, petitions for freedom and now, most recently, the call for a strike in Estonia:

[Question] How seriously do you view this?

[Answer] Your way of putting it is wrong. We have not had any outbreaks of anti-Sovietism, either now or 5 or 10 years ago. Be quite clear about it! We are being subjected to attacks from outside: Some people are trying to create the impression that there is something wrong in Estonia. This is completely incorrect.

[Question] But the call for a strike was real enough. What was it the result of?

[Answer] "Well, this so-called strike call is a good example of what I was just saying. The call was signed by an unknown group calling itself the Soviet Union Democratic Front. No one has heard of it before, it does not exist at all in Estonia," he said with a smile, and told me a little ironically, a little irritatedly, of "the flood of foreign correspondents" who came to Tallin 1 December to see the "sensation." "People in Estonia are simply annoyed about this, he said; it is not the first time someone has tried to destroy us."

We asked about the relationship between the Russian and Estonian languages and cultures, and the protests against the dominant position of the 40,000 Russians among Estonia's 1.4 million inhabitants.

"The claims about Russification are distortions," he said. "Instruction in Russian is voluntary, but everyone chooses it as a subject." He rejected the assertion that the majority of people in leading positions were Russian.

"The most important thing is that we ourselves are not busying ourselves with such questions," Vayno said, dismissing reports from Estonian exiles of growing antagonism between the local population and the Russians. "Nationalism is not a real force in Estonia today," he said.

This brought us on to the question of the dissidents. One of the most prominent Estonian dissidents, Mart Niklus, was arrested in April last year, and accused of anti-Soviet activities after he had protested the invasion of Afghanistan, for instance. Most recently he was reported to be in a prison in the Urals. Where is he now?

"I have heard the name, mostly from foreign reports," the first secretary said. "At home in Estonia this is no concern at all; we are not interested either in Niklus or anyone who holds similar views."

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD SOVIET MEETING

LD081524 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Summary] A session of the Leningrad City Soviet was held today. It discussed reequipping enterprises, raising efficiency and saving fuel. "Taking part in the work of the session was Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom."

ROMANOV ATTENDS MEETING ON RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT

PM101659 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "The Oktyabrskaya Main Line: Prospects for Development"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress decisions envisaged formulating a long-term comprehensive program for improving the work of all types of transport so as to overcome the backlog which has emerged in the national economy's freight haulage cover and to achieve a substantial reduction in transport costs.

The Leningrad railroad network is one of the country's largest. The Oktyabrskaya railroad collective has begun the 11th 5-Year Plan confidently and is coping successfully with the set tasks.

At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, the further raising of labor productivity must be ensured and all available reserves for intensifying production must be put into operation so as to solve the large scale tasks of the new 5-year plan. It was from these positions that the questions were examined at the Smolnyy Institute yesterday on further developing the Leningrad railroad network, improving the administration of the haulage process and raising the standard of the organization of day-to-day work. The importance was stressed of improving the use of rolling stock and reducing its idle time on spur tracks so as to ensure the uninterrupted flow of freight to consumers. It was envisaged with these aims that the freight-car pool would be replenished, that a number of projects would be constructed making it possible to improve the carrying capacity of the routes and stations under greatest pressure, and also that the standard of mechanization of loading and unloading work would be raised and railroad workers' working and living conditions be improved.

Participating in the examination of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways; V.M. Kapustin, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; A.S. Petrov, chief of the Oktyabrskaya railraod; and party and economic executives.

KISELEV ADDRESSES MINSK VOTERS MEETING

LD102218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Kiselev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Minsk city Electoral District No 3 candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, today addressed the electorate of that district.

He spoke of the tasks ensuing from the resolutions of the November plenum of the CPSU central Committee and the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He devoted great attention to the measures of the Communist Party and Soviet Government to fulfill the socio-economic program and to further improve the people's well-being, which were put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON AZERBAIJAN

PM071027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to Soviet Azerbaijan: On 60th Anniversary of USSR's Formation"]

[Text] A ceremonial soiree from the "indestructible alliance" cycle pegged to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation devoted to the Azerbaijan SSR was held in Moscow on 19 November.

The soiree was attended by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. He described the impressive achievements which have taken place in Azerbaijan during the years of Soviet power. The republic has achieved great successes in the unified family of fraternal peoples of the USSR. The services of the republic's working people have been marked by three Orders of Lenin and for 11 consecutive years Azerbaijan has won the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

"Azerbaijan is marching on a broad front!" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted on familiarizing himself with the republic's successes at the jubilee festivities in Baku.

The Azerbaijan SSR working people have achieved great successes in communist building as is convincingly borne out by the results of the development of the economy, science and culture. In the last two 5-year plans the volume of industrial production has increased 120 percent and gross agricultural output 110 percent.

Despite this year's adverse weather conditions, the field workers again won an outstanding victory. The state was sold 1,013,000 tons of cotton which is 129,000 tons more than the record volume procured last year, and 1,608,000 tons of grapes -- 210,000 tons more than in the record year of 1980. Azerbaijan has become the country's biggest grape producer.

The field workers were cordially congratulated on their great achievements by L.I. Brezhnev, who noted in his greetings that the annual fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges and the ensuring of the steady growth of the yield, production and sale to the state of all agricultural products have become a fine tradition among the republic's working people.

The achievements the speaker noted, became possible to a considerable extent thanks to the creative introduction of the experience of Soviet building in the fraternal republics and the tireless concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the program for the 11th 5-Year Plan approved by the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet generated a new surge of creative strength in the Azerbaijan's working people. This program sets the republic's workers crucial tasks aimed at improving the people's well-being. For specific concern for the specific person, as the 26th CPSU Congress stated, is the be-all and end-all of the party's economic policy. The soiree was attended by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; A.D. Dmitriyev, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief; figures active in art and science; leading Azerbaijan production workers and representatives of the capital's public.

SHEVARDNADZE HAILS HEROIC DEEDS AT KUTAISI MEMORIAL

WA010830 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at 5 November 1981 meeting devoted to the unveiling of the Memorial of Glory in Kutaisi]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Today is a big holiday in Kutaisi. This celebration is accompanied by both joy and grief.

There towers before us a truly celestial memorial -- a symbol and embodiment of man's talent, strength, beauty, hope, faith, self-sacrifice and eternal youth.

This embodied dream of a great artist bring to life, as it were, the images of those who gave their lives in the struggle for the freedom of the fatherland and the bright future of future generations, those who, not traversing the long path from the battle-fields of the Great Patriotic War, have arisen as a monument on their native soil. We also see here the faces of those who, having borne the motherland's victorious banner with honor, now stand alongside us with a feeling of their duty having been done, continuing with great enthusiasm to serve the cause of our common progress.

The war left uncurable wounds in every Soviet family. Our republic and every corner of it may serve as a striking example of this. There is not a family in Georgia that was not notified of the heroic death of a son or husband, father or brother, relative or friend. There is not a family that did not receive from the front a triangular soldier's letter. There contents are merged, as it were, in Shota Gamtsemlidze's letter to his mother: "You remember what I told you, Mama? If I die, I will die a hero; if I return, I will return a hero. Either way, I will live in your heart!"

Yes, the echo of the war is heard by each of us, as a song of immortality to heroes and as the peoples' protest against any threat of war. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it excellently: "The war ended long ago. But the voices of lost kin and regimental comrades are heard in our memory....

"Death has no power over them for they live on in our hearts and in our deeds and accomplishments. They are with us in everyday life and on holidays. Their bright features, their unbending character and their sincere belief in the triumph of our revolutionary ideals we clearly see in the generations that have arisen and grown up since the war."

Before us is yet another brilliant model of monumental art symbolizing immortality.

In the sight of this magnificent memorial of heroes' glory, history and our glorious revolutionary and combat path come to life before our eyes. Currently, at this minute, in single formation with the heroes of the Great Patriotic War stand heroes of the barricades of the revolution and the heroes of all times, those who, not sparing their lives, struggled against injustice and fought against foreign aggressors; heroes for whom there existed nothing higher than the concepts of "motherland," "fatherland" and "people."

Not a single name must be forgotten! Albeit on a small obelisk, albeit on a small plaque, we must carve out the names of the heroes and pass them on from generation to generation as a sign that the memory of each hero is immortal and that this immortality is for eternity and that each hero is the embodiment of the highest morality for the younger generations.

"Glory to the fighters who for freedom were tortured and fell in battle! Who were victorious in battle! Who have become like stars in our firmament...." These are the words of the great Galaktion Tabidze. And, indeed, the memory of their sons who fell heroically in battle lives on among the people as inextinguishable, eternally shining stars, those to whom they have erected monuments of combat glory throughout Georgia and throughout the Soviet land. They embody not only the people's remembrance and gratitude but something greater and truly tremendous!

The exploits of the people and the generations of heroes are not destined to fade away! we say, and it is impossible not to recall here the sculpture that has been installed in Marneuli -- two sturdy little boys who to their mother's sacred parting words have courageously taken up a huge sword. It is precisely such a memorial that should be erected to the heroes of the people's epic of 1941-1945 and to their courage; it is precisely thus that those who fought for our happiness and sacrificed their lives for its sake should come to life for the descendants -- those whose cause is immortal and whose cause is being and will be continued by future generations. It is impossible not to recall at this moment the monument of the father of a soldier clenching in his hands the clothes of his valiant son, which stands on one of the hills of Kakheti, or the colossal statue in Tbilisi, in Victory Park, to the memory of those who did not return from the war and the Eternal Flame at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; it is impossible not to imagine the Heroes Memorial and the monument to the soldier-poet Mirze Gelovani on the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol campus, the memorial in Poti to those who failed to return from the battlefields and the magnificent monument in Chiatura. There are too many for us to recognize all of them, but we mean all of them, reverently bowing our heads to each memorial, each monument and the names that have come to life on them....

No one and nothing are forgotten -- thus proclaim the memorials, cenotaphs and monuments to those who failed to return from the war. They simultaneously express our people's firm will to prevent a repetition of the horrors of war and to ensure that never again will mothers dress in mourning, never again will children be orphaned and never again will fathers of soldiers have to seek out their lost sons on roads of the war.

Our party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the standard-bearer in the struggle for peace throughout the world, are exerting all their strength and energy to accomplish precisely this historic task.

The memorials to the memory of those who did not return from the war are reminiscent of eternal spring.... Here we have young girls and boys in red neckties placing flowers at the memorials and swearing by the memory of the heroes to grow up as worthy sons of the fatherland and to go forward in life constantly remembering the exploits of the fathers and grandfathers. This is immortality and the eternity of the inseparable connection and continuity of the generations.

Monumental art is the history of our people come alive in stone and bronze, testimony to the national merits and international nature of our people: Every memorial acknowledges, as it were, the eternity of the inseparable connection of the generations, the continuity of the generations.

Clearly aware of this, our times revere the memory and accomplishments of the heroes of the revolution.

A subject of particular pride and, if you will, national pride of our people is the fact thac they nurtured for the revolutionary movement an entire constellation of glorious internationalist revolutionaries, whose spiritual qualities wholly and fully express the international character of our people. And the monuments and memorials consecrates to their memory primarily express the indelible nature of this spirit. In a Tbilisi square, four cavaliers of the revolution, four true sons of the motherland -- Alesha Dzhaparidze, Stepan Shaumyan, Meshadi Azizbekov and Ivan Fioletov -- personify the exploits of the 26 Baku commissars with their entire appearance, expression, burning iron will, unbending

faith in the future and unshakable hope. The fraternal peoples' loyalty to one another at the barricades of the revolution is extolled by the youth of Soviet Georgia in a memorial recently unveiled on the border of three fraternal republics -- Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia -- at the bridge of friendship -- Red Bridge. The October Revolution and the heroes of the revolution are perpetuated in monuments and memorials in all corners of our republic. The crown of the perpetuation of their memory is the Leniniana in our monumental art. As a sign of gratitude, love and respect, our people have erected memorials in all the republic's cities and rayons to the creator of our party and state, the inspiration of the October Revolution, brilliant thinker, leader of the world proletariat and great friend of the Georgian working people -- Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

That one of the first memorial monuments to Lenin in our country was unveiled precisely in Georgia is an eloquent and significant fact.

Memorials to heroes and outstanding figures are united by the leitmotiv of heroism, by the unanimous recognition of the people and a feeling of boundless gratitude for their selfless service to the fatherland and their glorious deeds. A model of monumental art also contains the future, for future generations must learn what troubled, what disturbed and what called to action their illustrious predecessors.

The significance and force of influence of memorial monuments is apprehended in this aggregate of the past, present and future and, if you will, continuity and kind of perpetuity. Each monument shines as an inextinguishable torch through the decades and centuries, inspiring the sons of the fatherland to heroic deeds for the good of the native land. It is reminiscent of an arrow sent far into the distance that conveys the behest to the future -- selfless service in the cause of the people.

And in a broader sense, a memorial is the beating of man's heart, the pulse of entire generations and the immortal soul of the people brought to life in stone, bronze and metal, inextinguishable love and unfading remembrance. It is precisely the heroic history of the revolutionary generations that is commemorated in the Monument of Glory that has been erected on the road from the airport to the center of Tbilisi. The people need precisely such memorials.

To whatever era and to whatever concrete historical period a memorial is dedicated, if it is profoundly meaningful and highly artistic, it expresses in inspired form the fervor and beating of the pulse of contemporaneity.

This very city, Kutaisi, with its historical memorials and contemporary monuments, serves as a striking example of all that has been said above. It is itself a memorial-city, a city with a 3,500-year history, and obviously, the time has come to think about a fitting commemoration of this date.

The history of the Georgian capital -- Tbilisi -- is brought to life in memorials, in the Vakhtang Gorgasali and "Mother Georgia" memorials and in the newly restored neighborhoods and corners of old Tbilisi, which have seen much in their time and have experienced many troubles; the uniform complex of the artistic layout of the Voyenno-Gruzinskaya Highway dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty will be yet another worthy memorial to the fraternity and friendship of Russians and Georgians and the memorial complex dedicated to the liberation of the Georgian capital from foreign aggressors, which will be installed in the near future, adorn Tbilisi and Mtskheta and perpetuate the unforgettable martial deeds of the heroes of the Didgorskaya Battle and their glorious leaders and the self-sacrifice in the name of the native land -- these are unfading pages in the history of our people.

Resounding equally with the past, present and future is the magnificent sculpture of Irakliy II -- the ardent patriot and perspicacious statesman -- installed in the historic part of Telavi. For when Patara Kakhi (Malenkiy Kakhetinets) was accomplishing the deeds of his time, he was thinking primarily of the future, of the salvation of his long-suffering motherland and of its peaceful and cloudless future and thinking of the

eternal fraternity and friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples. The memorial to Irakliy II is a model of monumental art that portrays a decisive, historic stage in the life of our people and our motherland. And now, preparing for the 200th anniversary of the notable event -- Georgia's linkup with Russia -- the monument erected in Telavi is a symbol of wisdom and farsightedness.

Monumental art embodies the call of the past to the present and the future.

The name of Georgiy Saakadze is ringed with the light of immortality among the people, and a splendid memorial to the legendary military leader has been installed in his motherland. The people have thereby perpetuated a moving page in the history of the struggle for freedom and justice in Georgia.

It is as if a hero of Georgian folk creativity, endowed with the best qualities of his fellow countrymen, is brought to life in stone. Such is the impression gained from the statue of the radiant Mzechabuki in the heart of Kartli -- the city of Gori.

The fraternity and friendship of the Georgians and Abkhaz are embodied in the memorial at the walls of the Rukhskaya Fortress.

Each significant memorial is a blend of the national merits of our people and their international nature, a hymn to the national and international.

Today, striking testimony to this are the proudly towering memorials here to David Guramishvili, Nikoloz Baratashvili, Ilya Chavchavadze, Akakiy Tsereteli, Vazha Pshaveli, Aleksandr Pushkin, Aleksandr Griboyedov, Lesa Ukrainka, Maksim Gorkiy, Vladimir Mayakovskiy, Galaktion Tabidze, Dimitriy Gulia, Kosta Khetagurov and other splendid artists, and the fraternity and unity of the peoples march in their person hand in hand with us in the struggle for people's happiness.

It is quite significant that a memorial to Shota Rustaveli, the great thinker, poet and humanist, has been installed in our country's capital -- Moscow.

What is also significant is the fact that Georgian monumental art is experiencing such a powerful upsurge in our era, the era of victorious socialism, when each artist, employing the fighting method of socialist realism, has every opportunity to reveal strikingly and in a form intelligible to all the immortal soul of the people, recreate their history and commemorate today contemporary accomplishment and plans for the future.

By the national spirit of art we mean primarily the artist's devotion to the ideals of the people and present-day social interests.

In addition, we communists view the national spirit of art in close interconnection with the party-mindedness of art. Life and practice convincingly verify that the national spirit of art becomes inner conviction only when the creator is thoroughly devoted to the principles of the party-mindedness of art and adheres to the ideological-aesthetic standpoint of our party, which consistently expresses the people's interests. We have many such creators. A brilliant example of this is the work of the author of the monument that has been erected in Kutaisi, Merab Berzenishvili, and the creativity of those whose works fully conform to the principle: "Art belongs to the people!"

Under the conditions of developed socialism, an important factor of all social progress is culture, culture in the broad meaning of the word, and, of course, the achievements of science, literature and art depend directly on the level of the society's economic, social and political development.

This is why all the positive trends in the development of Soviet Georgia's culture become particularly comprehensible and logical when viewed in close connection with the tangible positive changes that have occurred in recent years in the socioeconomic and public-political life of the republic and our entire country.

The attitude of us communists toward monumental art was expressed thus by V.I. Lenin in a telegram to A.V. Lunacharskiy on 18 September 1918:

"Today I heard Vinogradov's report on busts and memorials and was angered to the bottom of my heart; nothing has been done for months; still not a single bust.... I denounce this criminal and negligent attitude and demand that I be sent the names of all officials so that they may be committed to trial. Shame on saboteurs and bystanders."

Yes, we have erected memorials, are now erecting memorials and will continue to erect memorials to the glory of the selfless fighters for the people and to the blood selflessly shed for the cause of the people, for these are the glory of the people themselves, these are hymns written about heroes by the people themselves.

Eternal glory to the people's heroes! Glory to our people -- the heroes and creators of miracles.

There have been many holidays in Soviet Georgia recently in which our brothers from all ends of the country have participated with us. It is a joyous holiday, of course, when it is a question of deeds that are great and gratifying. And the republic's workers came to these holidays and, as a primary duty, to the main, political nationwide holiday of our country's peoples -- the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- which we will celebrate soon, with considerable successes. According to the results of 9 months of the current year, R147.4 million worth of above-plan industrial products have been manufactured. High indicators have been achieved by the Tbilisi aircraft and locomotive builders, the Kutaisi auto workers and the labor collectives of the Rustavi Chemical Fiber, Sukhumpribor, Batumi Electrical Engineering and Tskhinvali Emal'provod plants. Numerous industrial, agricultural and cultural facilities are being commissioned at this time.

You, dear Kutaisi citizens, worked illustriously in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans and have now boldly embarked on the assault on the frontiers of the 11th Five-Year Plan. I wish you new successes and new achievements.

We are proud of the labor victory of the republic's tea growers, who have given the motherland more than 524,000 tons of high-grade tea leaf; and we are proud of the feat of the viticulturists who, despite the most complex weather conditions, have already deposited in state bins approximately 785,000 tons of berries of the sun; and the stockbreeders, fodder-procurement workers and citrus growers of the republic are coping successfully with the state quotas. Thus, the day after tomorrow the most festive procession of the republic's workers together with the fighting men of our glorious army will be a further distinctive monument to the glorious past and splendid present and to belief in a bright future.

Permit me on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and government to wholeheartedly congratulate you on this splendid event and, through you, all working people of Georgia, our illustrious working class and kolkhoz peasantry, our gifted intelligentsia, our splendid youth, the fighting men of the mighty Soviet Army and our valorous veterans.

Glory to all who are involved in the revolutionary, combat and labor exploits of our people!

BRIEFS

TBILISI RESIDENTIAL SITE -- Initial construction of the new residential site in Tbilisi has been completed. Some 2,000 citizens will live here eventually. It will have its own cultural and sports centers and will not include any industrial plants. Habitable areas in Tbilisi have doubled in the last 15 years. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81 GF]

TASS COMMENTATOR ON INCREASE IN NATIONAL INCOME

LD112024 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 11 Dec 81

[By TASS economic observer Yevgeniy Kuznetsov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Dec, TASS -- By the end of the current five year plan period (1981-1985) the Soviet Union will daily produce an average national income of almost 1,500 million roubles (more than 2000 million dollars), which is 260 million roubles up on the figure of 1980.

The above cited figures are evidence of the high stability of the growth of this most important indicator of the country's economic progress. In the course of the past 30 years the Soviet Union has surpassed the industrialized capitalist states two fold and their leader the USA -- 2.2 fold as regards its average annual rate. There is every ground to believe that this trend will remain in the economic competition of the two opposite social systems in the eighties.

The gross national product of the developed capitalist states incorporated into the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) in 1980 grew one percent as compared with 1979. This year the output of the leading capitalist states is actually marking time. Western experts themselves are predicting gloomy prospects in that field for the years to come.

In striking contrast with the present and coming economic depression in the West are the prospects of the Soviet Union's economic growth.

In keeping with the decisions of the recent Soviet parliament session, which endorsed the plan for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, the average annual growth rate of the national income of the USSR will make 3.4 per cent and ensure the growth of its absolute volume to reach 537,000 million roubles.

The reaching of the new stage will make it possible not only to implement the decision of the 26th party congress concerning the key indicator of the state's economic development. A reliable foundation will be laid for ensuring an increase in the national income by at least 40 per cent by 1990 as compared with 1980.

The summary volume of the Soviet Union's national income in 1981-1985 will top 2.5 trillion roubles or 3,500 billion dollars.

At the present stage the USSR's economy has been set by the party the aim of not simply improving the well-being of the working people, but also of implementing increasingly bigger programs for a rise in the living standards of the people. This will also require a substantial increase in the absolute size of the national income.

The share of the resources earmarked for meeting the demands of the population grows in the incessantly increasing volume of the national income. The share of the consumption fund -- the main part of the national income -- will increase from 75.3 per cent in 1980 to reach 78 per cent in 1985. Only through this measure the consumption by the Soviet people of various material benefits will have increased by 10,000 million roubles by the end of the current five year plan period.

Bearing in mind that a certain part of the resources [words indistinct] national income is all the same spent, in the final analysis, also on ensuring a rise in the living standards of the people (a part of the accumulated fund is spent on the construction of housing, schools, childcare institutions, hospitals, stadiums, cinema houses and clubs) the aggregate spendings on consumption and non-industrial construction will increase even greater and account in 1981-1985 for ninety per cent of the general increase in the national income.

The change in the proportions in the use of the national income in favour of the consumption fund is based in the first place on a speedier development of the industries producing consumer goods.

This will make it possible, in the final analysis, to overcome some elements of imbalance in the country's economy, which have emerged in recent years, to impart an even more vividly expressed social character to its development. All this is in striking contrast with the trends in the development of the capitalist states, where a considerable and steadily growing part of the national income, which is not the property of the entire people as in the USSR, is under total control of the monopoly groups and the military industrial complex.

RSFSR DEPUTY PREMIER ON RURAL CONSTRUCTION

PM111321 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 December in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "Renewal" a 2,300-word article by A. Kalashnikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, in which he discusses rural construction in the RSFSR. He describes the increased state spending and activity in the sphere of housing and amenity building during the 10th 5-Year Plan and the growing role of individual and cooperative building, but points to the need to increase spending and activity still further in the 11th 5-Year Plan in order to keep abreast of the growing rural needs, bring rural standards up to those in the city and thus provide the right conditions for the achievement of high agricultural indicators and the fulfillment of the food program.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER GENERATING UNIT -- Moscow, 12 Dec TASS -- A generating unit with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts has been connected to the network of the Chernobylskaya atomic power station named after V.I. Lenin. This is already the third such unit built at the station, which initiated the development of atomic power engineering in the republic, writes Moscow NEWS Information. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 12 Dec 81 LD]

SIBERIAN PROSPECTING -- Tyumen, 4 Dec, TASS -- The potential resources of oil and gas of the famous Urengoi field in the north of the Tyumen region are twice as large as was previously thought. This conclusion has been drawn by Siberian geologists, who are continuing prospecting operations. Urengoi is an example of an accelerated development of Siberian deposits, a TASS correspondent was told by Farman Kurban Ogly Salmanov, chief of the local geological service. Commercial gas in Urengoi was obtained in 1978. A more detailed prospecting of the field has shown that under the upper layer of natural gas there are another ten producing horizons, which contain oil and gas condensate. Not long ago, for example, a gas condensate field was found at a depth of 3,500 meters. The geologists have established that underground layers of the field are extending from south to north for a distance of 170 kilometers. This is an indication that the Urengoi giant field has not been ultimately studied. Recently a characteristic feature of geological prospecting in Siberia is its gradual shift to the northern areas, closer to the Arctic Sea Coast. A gas condensate field named "Utrennii" has been struck here. An oil horizon has been struck in a deposit under a gas "cap" on Yamal Peninsula. The shift to the Arctic, Salmanov said, also involves difficulties, as it becomes necessary to sink even deeper wells -- down to 3,000-4,000 meters deep which requires additional materials and equipment. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Dec 81 LD]